

*A. Mill*  
*18 Bowdrie Street*

THE

# Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXII.—NEW SERIES, No. 850.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, FEB. 12, 1862.

PRICE: UNSTAMPED .. 3d.  
STAMPED ..... 6d.

**SUNDAY EVENING LECTURES** at  
TONBRIDGE CHAPEL, EUSTON-ROAD, by the Rev.  
J. B. KILSAY JONES.  
Conclusion:—February 16. "What think ye of Christ?"  
The Evening Services commence at Half-past Six.

**THOMAS COOPER'S ENGAGEMENTS**  
for the FIRST HALF of 1862 are all in SCOTLAND.  
Letters from English friends (who have not received Printed  
List), will be forwarded to him if addressed, "Thomas  
Cooper, Lecturer on Christianity, care of Mr. G. C. Stewart,  
10, South Bridge-street, Edinburgh."

**FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN, FELLOW-CHRISTIANS.**—The New Hartley Pit calamity, which  
has thrown 407 bereaved mourners upon public charity, is sad  
indeed, God knoweth; but the subscription for them has  
already reached 39,000*l.*, and Lord Hastings' agent has carte  
blanche for their relief. And what of the families of the  
1,109 killed and 8,872 permanently injured in coal-mines alone  
in 1860? Were they thus relieved? What of those killed in  
1861, the number of whom, in one district, was 40 per cent.  
more than in 1860? Surely there should be "equality" in  
our charity. Surely we should combine judgment with feeling.  
The National Association for the Relief of British Miners, 23,  
Regent-street, endeavours to devise remedies for the casualties  
incidental to 300,000 miners, who are toiling away their short  
lives underground, vast numbers of whom, too, have wives  
and children.

A PRESBYTER.

**RECOGNITION SERVICE** at ABNEY  
CHAPEL, STOKE NEWINGTON.

The RECOGNITION of the Rev. ASPINALL HAMPSON  
as CO-PASTOR with the Rev. JOHN JEFFERSON, will  
TAKE PLACE on TUESDAY, February 25th, at Eleven a.m.

ORDER OF SERVICE.

Reading of Scriptures and Prayer, Rev. T. Binney.  
Introductory Discourse, Rev. A. Raleigh.  
Questions and Recognition Prayer, Rev. G. Smith.  
General Sermon, Rev. Dr. Vaughan.  
Concluding Prayer, Rev. J. Viney.

In the Evening, at half-past Six o'clock, a PUBLIC  
MEETING will BE HELD in connexion with the NONCON-  
FORMIST BICENTENARY. The Rev. J. JEFFERSON will  
preside, and Three Addresses will be delivered:—

The Bartholomew Day, 1862, Rev. Dr. Ferguson.  
The Principles Developed on that Day, with their Subsequent  
Progress, Rev. T. W. Aveling.  
The Commemoration in 1862, Rev. J. Corbin.

A Cold Collation will be provided at the close of the  
Morning Service in the School-room of the Chapel. Tickets  
3*s.*, 6*d.* each.

**ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVER-  
STOCK-HILL.**

PATRON—THE QUEEN.

The NEXT ELECTION will take place in APRIL. Peti-  
tions cannot be received later than the 1st March. Forms to  
fill up may be had on application. Orphan Children of both  
sexes are eligible between Seven and Eleven years of age, and  
from any part of the kingdom.

JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

Office—32, Ludgate-hill, E.C., London.

CONTRIBUTIONS are earnestly solicited.

**THE ASYLUM** for FATHERLESS  
CHILDREN, Reedham, near Croydon (late at Stamford-  
hill). Under the Patronage of Her Majesty the QUEEN.  
Instituted 1844.

The ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL of this Charity will be  
held at the LONDON TAVERN, Bishopsgate-street, on  
FRIDAY, the 21st February.

Sir SAMUEL MORTON PETO, Bart., M.P., will preside  
on the occasion, supported by the Sheriffs of London and  
Middlesex.

STEWARDS.

A. S. Ayrton, Esq., M.P.	W. Hiffe, Esq.
R. W. Beckley, Esq.	R. Jolly, jun., Esq.
Rev. T. W. Aveling.	E. Kendall, Esq.
J. T. Bidmead, Esq.	W. Leavers, Esq.
J. Black, Esq.	Andrew Lusk, Esq.
E. Burkitt, Esq.	F. Lyett, Esq.
E. Conder, Esq., Alderman.	J. J. Mechi, Esq., Alderman.
J. Crosley, Esq.	J. Owen, Esq.
R. Cunliffe, Esq.	S. Parkinson, Esq.
J. Frank, Esq.	N. J. Powell, Esq.
James Fraser, Esq.	Charles Reed, Esq., F.R.S.
G. Hartley, Esq.	J. Rickett, Esq.
H. Harvey, Esq.	C. Rose, Esq., M.D.
J. C. Hawdon, Esq.	G. Tegg, Esq.
T. Hubbuck, Esq.	G. Tyler, Esq.

THOS. W. AVELING, Hon. Secretary.

N.B. Subscriptions are earnestly solicited. All communica-  
tions should be addressed to Mr. George Stancliff, Secretary,  
at the Office, 10, Poultry, E.C.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

**COLONY OF 1,000 NONCONFORMISTS,  
NEW ZEALAND.**

A limited number only is now required to complete the pro-  
posed number of 1,000.

Registration fees are doubled until the 1st of March, when  
the Books will be finally closed.

The whole body will sail simultaneously from London the  
last week in May.

Arrangements are being made for a Farewell Demonstration  
on the day of sailing.

The Third Report will be ready in a few days. The Pioneers'  
Report is expected by the March mail.

N.B. The Offices of the Association are now removed from  
Birmingham to 293, City-road, London, where particulars may  
be had from Mr. Brame, Hon. Sec., or by enclosing stamps.

**PARALYSIS and EPILEPSY.**—The Com-  
mittee of the NATIONAL HOSPITAL for the PARA-  
LYSED and EPILEPTIC, Queen-square, Bloomsbury, an-  
nounce, with deep regret, that owing to the large number of  
patients attending this Hospital, and the expensive character  
of the remedies employed, they have been at last compelled to  
encroach on their limited reserve fund.

Epileptics are denied admission into general hospitals; if  
not provided for elsewhere, their malady becomes incurable,  
and too often terminates in hopeless insanity. Paralysis spares  
neither age nor class, but to the industrious poor it is utter  
ruin.

Further AID is most earnestly solicited.

The Viscount Raynham, M.P., Treasurer.

Bankers—Coutts and Co., Strand; the Union, City.

By order, E. H. CHANDLER, Hon. Sec.

GEORGE REID, Secretary.

**TEN THOUSAND POOR BLIND  
PEOPLE EARNESTLY APPEAL** for AID.

CHRISTIAN BLIND RELIEF SOCIETY.

Instituted 1813.

The Committee of this Society earnestly APPEAL for AID  
to enable them to increase the number of pensioners to 1,000  
before the close of 1861. There are at present nearly 800 on  
the fund.

The mode of administering relief is by pensions of half-a-  
crown per week, which the Society is desirous of extending,  
regardless of creed or denomination, to every blind person of  
good moral character, who shall possess the necessary quali-  
fications—blindness and want.

SUBSCRIPTIONS or DONATIONS will be received by the London  
and Westminster Bank, and its branches; or by H. E. Gurney,  
Esq. (Overend, Gurney, and Co.), Lombard-street; John  
Gurney Fry, Esq., 14, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate.

Reports and all information may be obtained on application  
to the Secretary, Mr. Cox, 100, Borough-road, S.

**HYDROPATHIC and HOMOEOPATHIC  
ESTABLISHMENT, WELLFIELD HOUSE, MAT-  
LOCK BANK, DERBYSHIRE,** conducted by Dr. and Mrs.

SPENCER T. HALL. Terms, Two Guineas per week.

Further particulars on application.

**TO DRAPERS.**—A respectable YOUNG  
PERSON, with two years' reference, wishes for a RE-  
ENGAGEMENT. Aged Nineteen.

Apply to Y. Z., Post-office, Royston, Herts.

**TO DRAPERS' FEMALE ASSISTANTS.**—  
WANTED, in a respectable class of trade, a SALES-  
WOMAN, chiefly for the SHOWROOM. Only those who  
have had considerable experience in good houses of business  
need apply.

Address, stating age, reference, salary required, &c., to A.  
Whibley, High-street, Gravesend.

**TO DRAPERS and SILK MERCERS.**—To  
be DISPOSED OF, commanding PREMISES, with  
Modern Front, well situated in a large and flourishing town,  
about 100 miles from London. Only a small amount of Stock.  
Present Returns nearly 6,000*l.*, but with good management  
could be considerably increased. A ready-money business.

For particulars apply to John Gower and Son, Valuers, &c.,  
64, Broad-street, Chespalde.

**WANTED, an experienced ASSISTANT  
in the GROCERY and DRAPERY.**

Apply, stating age and salary, to Hall and Butcher, High-  
street, Halesdend.

**TO GROCERS, or DRAPERS and  
GROCERS.**—A steady, industrious YOUNG MAN,  
(Twenty-two) is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT in either of  
the above. A family trade preferred. Accustomed to solicit  
orders. Six years' experience. Good references.

Address, Griffin, Finchingsfield, Essex.

**WANTED, a respectable, well-educated  
YOUTH as an APPRENTICE to the IRONMONGERY  
BUSINESS.** He will be treated as one of the Family. A  
premium required.

Address, W., Mr. Gilbert's, Stationer, Spalding.

**WANTED, a quick, active YOUTH as an  
APPRENTICE, about Sixteen years of age.**

Apply to T. Smith's, Tea Merchant, 109, Blackman-street,  
Borough.

**TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.**—Mr.  
PENLEY, Dentist, 254, Borough, has a VACANCY for  
an ARTICLED PUPIL.

**TO PRINTERS.**—WANTED, in the Country,  
a steady, respectable Man, who thoroughly understands  
CASE and PRESS. A constant place.

Apply to Mr. Goteles, Printing Office, Odham, Hants.

**BOARD and RESIDENCE for a SINGLE  
GENTLEMAN** in a Christian Family where the com-  
forts and freedom of a home may be enjoyed. Situation  
pleasant and healthy. No children. Terms moderate. Any  
gentleman requiring the above may be suited on applying to  
Mr. Willis, No. 4, Adelphi-terrace, Old Ford-road, Victoria-  
park.

Reference may be made to the Rev. C. Stovel, Minister of  
Commercial-street Chapel; or to Rev. E. Schnadhorst, Min-  
ister of Old Ford Congregational Chapel, Bow.

**WANTED, in a LADIES' SCHOOL, a  
YOUNG LADY, about fifteen years of age, as HALF-  
BOARDER.** Terms, Twelve Guineas per annum.  
Address, X. Y., Post-office, West Malling, Kent.

**RINGWOOD, NEW FOREST, HAMP-  
SHIRE.**

The Rev. OSWALD JACKSON RECEIVES TEN PUPILS  
to Educate for Professional or Commercial life. As there will  
be VACANCIES at Lady day, Mr. Jackson will be happy to  
forward his Prospectus, with references.

**LADIES' SCHOOL, MAGDALEN HALL,  
HAYES, near UXBRIDGE, MIDDLESEX.**

The Misses DRY have VACANCIES for a few PUPILS.  
Terms moderate.

**CRANFORD HALL COMMERCIAL  
SCHOOL.**

Mr. VERNEY begs respectfully to inform his Friends and  
the Public generally, that in consequence of the increasing re-  
quirements of his Establishment he has REMOVED his  
SCHOOL from SLOUGH to very superior premises, known  
as CRANFORD HALL, near HOUNSLOW, Middlesex.  
A Circular forwarded upon application.

**CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL,  
LEWISHAM, for the BOARD and EDUCATION of  
the SONS of CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERS.**

The committee have great pleasure in reporting that through  
the kind liberality of their friends, the New Wing erected in  
commemoration of the Jubilee year is now completed, and a  
beautiful engraving of the school will be found in the Year  
Book for 1862. They are happy also in being able to state  
that the contributions received towards this object have nearly  
reached to 1,300*l.*, whilst the total expenditure will probably  
amount to 1,450*l.*; and they have no doubt that their appeal  
for the small balance required to release the institution from  
debt will meet with a cheerful response from their Christian  
friends. They have only to add, that as there is now accom-  
modation for fifty boys instead of forty, it is desirable to  
increase the number received into the school. An increase in  
the amount of their annual subscriptions is therefore indis-  
pensable, and they hope to be favoured with the generous  
assistance of the public to enable them to accomplish this  
desirable object in favour of our village pastors, who are  
anxious to obtain for their sons a better education than they  
can otherwise hope to procure.

CONTRIBUTIONS toward both these objects will be thankfully  
received by the Treasurer, Charles Curling, Esq., Clapham-  
common; Messrs. Hankays, Bankers, Fenchurch-street; by  
the Secretary, Rev. George Ross, 15, Paragon, New Kent-road,  
or by any member of the committee.

**GREAT NORTHERN LONDON  
CEMETERY, at COLNEY HATCH,**

Seven Miles by Road, or Fifteen Minutes by Railway,  
From the LONDON STATION, YORK-ROAD, King' Cross.

GROUND AND INTERMENTS AT LESS THAN HALF  
THE USUAL COST.

For TARIFF of CHARGES and FREE RAILWAY  
TICKETS, to visit the Cemetery, apply at the Company's  
Office, 122, High Holborn, W.C.

**BONUS YEAR.**

**UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY,**

81, CORNHILL,  
AND  
70, BAKER-STREET, LONDON.

Instituted in the Reign of Queen Anne, A.D. 1714.

**DIRECTORS, TRUSTEES, &c.**

James Bentley, Esq. Thomas Mills, Esq., M.P.

Daniel Britten, Esq. J. Remington Mills, Esq.

Charles Charrington, Esq. John Morley, Esq.

S. Preston Child, Esq. John Rogers, Esq.

Beriah Drew, Esq. Henry Rutt, Esq.

William Gilpin, Esq. George Spencer Smith, Esq.

John Hibbert, Esq. W. Foster White, Esq.

Thomas Lewis, Esq. Samuel Wilson, Esq., Aid.

**FIRE.**

Common Insurance .. .. 1*s.* 6*d.* per cent. } when the sum

Hazardous do. .. .. 2*s.* 6*d.* .. } amounts to

Doubly Hazardous ditto .. .. 4*s.* 6*d.* .. } 300*l.*

Farming Stock, 4*s.* per cent., if no Steam Engine is used on  
the Farm, or 6*s.* with the use thereof allowed.

**LIFE.**

Annual Premiums for Assuring 100*l.* at the following ages:—

20 .. .. .	22 1 6	Premiums for Intermediate
25 .. .. .	2 5 8	Ages may be obtained
30 .. .. .	2 10 10	from the Secretary, or
40 .. .. .	3 10 10	any of the Agents.
50 .. .. .	5 6 4	

BONUS—Four-fifths, or Eighty per cent. of the Office Profits  
are divided amongst the Assured every Seven years, thus giving  
them nearly all the advantages of a Mutual Company, but  
without any risk or liability whatever, which in Mutual Offices  
is borne exclusively by the Assured, and in the Charge of a  
large and influential Proprietary.

The accumulated invested capital now exceeds the sum of  
ONE MILLION sterling.

Prospectus and Forms of Proposal can be had of any of the  
Agents; or at the Chief Office.

Applications for Agencies are requested.

W. B. LEWIS, Secretary.





# NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL LIFE ASSURANCE, and GENERAL DEPOSIT and ADVANCE COMPANY, 29, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, E.C.

## DIRECTORS.

Thomas Miers, Esq., Loughborough Park, Chairman.  
Francis Cuthbertson, Esq., Arundel-square, Deputy Chairman.  
Burgess, Joseph, Esq. Lindsay, Mark, Esq.  
Gardiner, B. Webb, Esq. Mann, John, Esq.  
Gover, John, Esq. Pratt, Daniel, Esq.  
Groser, William, Esq. Silvester, Henry R., Esq.  
Townsend, H. M., Esq.

## SOLICITORS—Messrs. Watson and Sons.

This Company, incorporated by Act of Parliament—sustained by a subscribed capital—and constantly having opportunities of employing the funds in Advances on Freehold and Leasehold Property, and other valuable securities, affords a profitable mode of investment, with ample guarantee.

Deposits of small or large amounts are received daily, and may be withdrawn by short notice. Interest at Five per Cent. paid half-yearly. Office hours 10 till 4.

CHARLES WOODROFFE, Secretary.

# THE BRITON LIFE ASSOCIATION and NEW EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

## CHIEF OFFICES:—

449, WEST STRAND, and 52, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON.

## TRUSTEES.

G. H. Barlow, M.D. R. Partridge, Esq., F.R.S.  
Sir J. Duke, Bart., Ald., M.P. John Probert, Esq.  
Sir Charles Hastings, M.D. W. Tyler Smith, M.D.  
D.C.L. Francis Webb, Esq.

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD—GEORGE H. BARLOW, M.D.  
DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN—FRANCIS WEBB, Esq.

By the peculiarly equitable manner of dividing the Profits, the Policies issued by this Association become payable during the lifetime of the Person Assured without extra Premium. After having been in force a period of five years, all Policies are absolutely Indefeasible and Indisputable.

Attention is directed to the facility afforded by this Institution for the assurance of declined or diseased lives. The experience of the large staff of Medical Officers connected with this Association has enabled the Directors to prepare a set of Tables which they believe place such lives on an equitable footing in relation to other assured Members of the Company.

Qualified Medical Attendants who are named by proposers to this Association are consulted as the medical advisers of the Directors, by whom all Medical Fees are discharged.

Every description of Life Assurance transacted; terms for which, with detailed Prospectus and every information, may be had on application to

JOHN MESSENT, F.S.S., Manager and Secretary.

Applications for Agencies are invited.

# KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY VERSUS COGNAC BRANDY.

This celebrated old IRISH WHISKY rivals the finest French brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 8s. 8d. each, at most of the respectable retail houses in London; by the appointed agents in the principal towns in England; or wholesale at 8, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, W. Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork, branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

**ST. EMILION**, 14s. per dozen, bottles included. A good sound wine, warranted pure. This is the same wine referred to in the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

"11, Downing-street, Whitehall, S.W., March 19, 1861.

"Sir,—The Chancellor of the Exchequer desires me to thank you for your letters, and to call your attention to the letter in the 'Times' (signed 'Sitiens') respecting your wine.

"H. R. Williams, Esq."

"C. L. RYAN.

"11, Downing-street, Whitehall, March 23, 1861.

"Sir,—I am desired by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to say that he has no objection whatever to your stating that he alluded to your wine.—I am, &c.,

"H. R. Williams, Esq."

"C. L. RYAN.

H. R. WILLIAMS, Importer of Wines and Spirits,

12, Bishopsgate Within, City.

# KIRKLESS-HALL COLLIERIES, Wigan.—

Best Orrell Coal, a first-class drawing-room coal, nowhere else sold, 22s. per ton; best Cannel, 30s. per ton.

Depôts, Camden and Kensington; Chief Office, 6, Strand, Charing-cross, W.C.

# COALS, 25s.—DIXON'S BEST SCREENED.

—Pure unmineralised Huttons, Stewarts, Haswells, or Tees. Immediate purchases recommended, as Coals will not be cheaper. PROVIDENCE WHARF, Belvidere-road, Lambeth. Established 1830.

# COALS, 25s.—Best screened.—E. and W. STURGE, Bridge Wharf, City-road.

Seconds . . . . . 24s. Bakers' Coals . . . . . 19s.  
Silkstone . . . . . 23s. Inferior . . . . . 18s.

Welsh (smokeless) and other Steam Coals.

# COALS.—Best Sunderland, 24s.; Newcastle or Hartlepool, 23s.; best Silkstone, 21s.; Clay Cross, 20s.; Coke, per chaldron, 16s.

B. HIBBERDINE, Sussex and Union Wharfs, Regent's park; Chief Offices: 169 and 266, Tottenham-court-road.

# COALS.—Best Coals only.—COCKERELL and Co.'s price is now 24s. per ton cash for the BEST SCREENED COALS, as supplied by them to her Majesty

—18, Cornhill, E.C.; Purfleet-wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars E.C.; Eaton-wharf, Belgrave-place, Pimlico, S.W.; and Sunderland-wharf, Peckham, S.E.

# COALS.—By SCREW STEAMERS, and RAILWAY.—HIGHBURY and KINGSLAND COAL DEPOTS.—No Travellers or Agents employed.—LEA and CO.'S PRICE for HETTON, HASWELL, and LAMBTON'S WALLSEND, the best House Coal in the world, direct from the Collieries by screw steamers, is 23s. per ton (do not pay more under any pretext); Hartlepool, 22s.; small, 12s. Inland, by Railway:—Silkstone, first class, 22s.; second-class, 21s. and 20s.; Clay Cross, 21s. and 19s.; Barnsley, 18s.; Hartley, 17s. 6d. Net cash. Delivered, screened, to any part of London. All orders direct to LEA and CO.'S, Chief Offices, North London Railway Stations, Highbury, Islington, or Kingsland.

# FAMILY MOURNING.

## PETER ROBINSON'S

## FAMILY AND GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE

Is now (since its extensive alterations) the LARGEST in LONDON. Families will effect a great saving by forwarding their orders to THIS ESTABLISHMENT, where the BEST MOURNING may be purchased at the most reasonable prices, and the wear of the article is guaranteed.

DRESSES, MANTLES, BONNETS, and MOURNING COSTUME of every description, are kept ready-made, and can be forwarded, in town or country, immediately on receipt of order.

## DRESS-MAKING TO ANY EXTENT ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

## PETER ROBINSON'S GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,

103 & 108, OXFORD-STREET, W.

# METROPOLITAN HAT COMPANY,

106, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street.

A Good French Silk Hat for 3s. 6d., warranted to wear well. Try one. The best quality made (Light and Brilliant), 6s. 6d.

**CRINOLINE.—LADIES** will find THOMSON'S PATENT CROWN SKIRTS PERFECTION! and to prevent mistake or imposition, should see that they bear the Trade Mark (a Crown), and the name Thomson.

# PERSONS FURNISHING will find CUTTING'S IRONMONGERY ESTABLISHMENT.

271, Oxford-street, a most convenient house. A large and well-manufactured stock always on sale. Superior Table Cutlery warranted. Electro-Plate and Nickel Silver goods in great variety. Goods plain marked. Orders above 5s. delivered free by rail.

# PIANOFORTES EXTRAORDINARY at MOORE and MOORE'S, 104, Bishopsgate-street Within.

These are first-class Pianos, of rare excellence, possessing exquisite improvements recently applied, and which effect a grand, pure, and beautiful quality of tone that stands unrivalled. Prices from Eighteen Guineas. First-class pianos for hire, with easy terms of purchase.

# WHEELER and WILSON'S NOTED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES

combine simplicity and durability with elegance of model and finish. Speed, 2,000 stitches per minute.

CITY DEPOT, 12, FINSBURY-PLACE

Prospectuses free on application, of the Manager of the London Sewing Machine Company.

# THE UNITED STATES FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

THOS. A. COMSTOCK, Agent, 457, Oxford-street.

The simplest, most effective, durable, and reliable Sewing Machine in use. These machines are superior for their mechanical adaptation, making a beautiful Stitch, and peculiarly suited for family use. Purchasers are invited to examine. No danger of breaking needle or deranging machine.

Plain Top, £7, all complete; Moulding Top, £7 10s., all complete.

Full instructions given with every Machine, each of which is guaranteed.

H. H. Bishop's Patent.

# KEATING'S PALE NEWFOUNDLAND COD LIVER OIL.

Having frequently examined samples of PALE COD LIVER OIL, as imported by Mr. Thomas Keating, I can testify that it is uniformly of the best and purest quality that can be desired or obtained, possessing as it does the nutrient properties of that valuable medicine in the highest degree, unassociated at the same time with any disagreeable and irritating qualities resulting from the presence of decayed matter, thus making it an exception in respect of purity from many of the oils so abundantly advertised.

EDWIN PAYNE, M.D., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Assistant Physician to the Royal General Dispensary, &c., &c., September 27, 1861.

Sold in Half-pint Bottles, 1s. 6d.; Pint, 2s. 6d.; Quarts, 4s. 6d.; or in Five-pint Bottles, 10s. 6d., Imperial Measure, at 79, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

# COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION ARE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY

## KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

—Important Testimonial of their Efficacy in Relieving Pulmonary Affections:—

Dawlish, Jan. 14, 1858.

Sir,—The very excellent properties of your Lozenges induce me to trouble you with another testimonial on their behalf. All I can say is, that I have been more or less Consumptive for upwards of three years, and have tried a great number of Lozenges to abate the Cough, but from none have I found such relief as from yours—even one of them will check the most violent attack. They are invaluable, and I strongly recommend them to persons suffering from a Cough or Cold on the Chest. Pray make any use of this your please if worth your while.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

To Mr. Keating.

ABRAHAM TURNER.

Prepared and Sold in Boxes, 1s. 1½d., and Tins, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, and retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

# PERFECT FREEDOM FROM COUGHS, IN TEN MINUTES AFTER USE,

AND INSTANT RELIEF AND A RAPID CURE OF

ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE BREATH AND LUNGS

ARE INSURED BY

# DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

RAPID CURE OF COUGH AND DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING BY DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.—From Th. Hargreaves Esq., Park Hill.—"Sir,—My wife having been troubled with a cough and shortness of breathing, and being recommended to try a box of your Wafers, I did so, and soon found relief from them. Two boxes at 2s. 9d. each, and one 11s. box, completely restored her.—To Mr. Evans, Chemist, Barrowford."

They have a most pleasant taste. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Sold by all druggists.

CAUTION.—The public is cautioned against purchasing any (so called) "Pulmonic" Medicine, "Locock's Pills," "Lozon," "Bark," "Tooth-Powders," or any such catchpenny things, under the belief that they are connected with "Dr. Locock's Wafers." This caution has often been given before; but it is still, from time to time, found that some persons try to test such articles upon the public. The only genuine medicines are "Dr. Locock's Wafers," and "Dr. Locock's Cosmetics" (for the complexion); all others are an imposition upon the public.

# TAYLOR BROTHERS' GENUINE MUSTARD.

Dr. Hassell, in his report on Taylor Brothers' Genuine Mustard, says:—"I find this Mustard perfectly genuine, and of superior quality, possessing a delicate flavour, and much pungency."

Sold by all Grocers and Oilmen, in 1 lb. and ½ lb. Tins, and Tinfoil Packets, labelled "Taylor Brothers," London.

## A MOST DESIRABLE BREAKFAST BEVERAGE.

# E P P S'S C O C C O A

(commonly called Epps's Homoeopathic Cocoa).

The delicious aroma, grateful smoothness, and invigorating power of this preparation, have procured its general adoption as a most desirable breakfast beverage.

Each Packet is labelled, "James Epps, Homoeopathic Chemist, London," ½ lb., ¼ lb., and 1 lb. Packets, at 1s. 6d. per lb., by Grocers everywhere.

## AGENTS WANTED.

# PLUMBE'S GENUINE ARROWROOT.

Price 1s. 6d. per Pound.

Eminent physicians (see testimonials) greatly prefer this to Corn Flour or other Farinaceous Foods as a Diet for Infants, Invalids, and for general purposes. Used in most of the Hospitals in town and country.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by A. S. Plumble, 3, Allie-place, Great Allie-street, E., London.

Retailed in London by Snow, Paternoster-row; Morgan and Son, Sloane-street; Williams and Lloyd, Moorgate-street; Smith, Keen's-row, Walworth; Boville, Park-terrace, Regent's-park; Ford and Son, Islington; and others.

TRADE



MARK.

BROWN AND POLSON'S

# PATENT CORN FLOUR.

In Packets, 2d., 4d., and 8d.; and Tins, 1s.

RECIPE FROM THE "COOK'S GUIDE."

By C. E. FRANCATELLI,

Late Chief Cook to Her Majesty the Queen.

## SAVORY CUSTARD.

To one dessert-spoonful of Brown and Polson, add rather better than half a pint of good beef-tea; mix and stir over the fire for five minutes, and then administer. This is a light yet invigorating kind of food to the debilitated stomach, which in its results will prove far more satisfactory than any preparation known.

NOTE.—This delicate custard may also be advantageously prepared with broths made from mutton, game, or poultry; for the correct preparation of which see "Francatelli's Cook's Guide."

# LE SOMMIER ELASTIQUE PORTATIF.

—HEAL and SON have patented a method of making a Spring Mattress portable. The great objection to the usual Spring Mattress is its being so heavy and cumbersome. The "Sommier Elastique Portatif" is made in three separate parts; and, when joined together, has all the elasticity of the best Spring Mattress. As it has no stuffing of wool or horse-hair it cannot harbour moth, to which the usual Spring Mattress is very liable; the prices, also, are much below those of the best Spring Mattresses, viz.:—

3 feet wide by 6 feet 4 inches long	£2 5 0
3 feet 6 inches " "	2 10 0
4 feet " "	2 15 0
4 feet 6 inches " "	3 0 0
5 feet " "	3 5 0
5 feet 6 inches " "	3 10 0

The "Sommier Elastique Portatif" therefore, combines the advantages of elasticity, durability, cleanliness, portability, and cheapness.

An Illustrated Catalogue of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent free by post on application.

Heal and Son, 196, Tottenham-court-road, W.

# COMFORT to the FEET.—The PANNUS

CORIAM BOOTS and SHOES are the most easy ever invented. A valuable article to all who suffer from any tenderness of the feet. Merchants and the trade supplied with the material by the yard. Waterproof Boots of all kinds and portable Goloshes.

HALL and CO., 6, Wellington-street, Strand, London.

# MONUMENTS, TOMBS, CHIMNEY PIECES, FONTS, &c.

EDWARDES BROTHERS AND BURKE, WARWICK HOUSE,

Nos. 142 and 144, Regent-street, and 29, 30, and 31, Warwick-street, London, W., beg to inform the Nobility and Gentry that they manufacture at their various Establishments in Italy and Belgium, as well as at the above address, every description of Marble, Stone, and Granite Work, at the lowest possible prices. Their Galleries contain specimens of ALL Foreign and British Marble quarried in Chimney-pieces from 25s. to 300 guineas each; MONUMENTS and TABLETS, from 5s. : Head and Foot Stones, from 30s. each.

Estimates and Drawings upon application.

Manufactories: Carrara; Brussels; Peterhead; and 17, New-man-street, Oxford-street, London, W.

# GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH USED in the ROYAL LAUNDRY.

The LADIES are respectfully informed that this STARCH is EXCLUSIVELY USED in the ROYAL LAUNDRY and her Majesty's Laundress says, that although she has tried Wheaten, Rice, and other Powder Starches, she has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is

THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.

Wothampon and Co., Gl agow and London.



# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXII.—NEW SERIES, No. 850.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, FEB. 12, 1862.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED .. 8d.  
STAMPED ..... 6d.

## CONTENTS.

ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS:	Postscript .....	149
Bicentenary Papers—	LEADING ARTICLES:	
No. 4 .....	Summary .....	150
Spoiled Children .....	Parliament .....	150
The Church-rate Ques-	Intervention in Mexico .....	151
tion in Parliament .....	Parliamentary Papers	
The Ejected Two Thou-	on the American Civil	
sand .....	War .....	151
Bicentenary Gleanings .....	Foreign and Colonial .....	152
Religious Intelligence .....	Election Intelligence .....	154
CORRESPONDENCE:	Court, Official, and Per-	
Proposed Bicentenary	sonal .....	154
Chapel-Building	Law and Police .....	154
Fund .....	Miscellaneous .....	154
Sin of Conformity .....	Literature .....	155
Religious Liberty in	Poetry .....	157
Crowe .....	Literary & Artistic Gossip .....	157
The Education Grants .....	Gleanings .....	158
A Plea for the Hopeless .....	Births, Marriages, and	
Parliamentary Proceedings .....	Deaths .....	158
The Address to the Queen .....	Money Market and Com-	
Public Men on the Ques-	mmercial Intelligence .....	158
tions of the Day .....	Gazette .....	159
The Despatch of Troops	Markets .....	159
and Stores to Canada .....	Advertisements .....	160

## Ecclesiastical Affairs.

### BICENTENARY PAPERS.

#### No. IV.

#### THE REFORMATION.—SECOND STAGE OF OLIVER CROMWELL.

It may have occurred to readers of these papers that we have traced, instead of a chain of apostolical succession, a mere series of links in another chain which united the faith of Christ with the misgovernment of a nation. And so it has, in some measure, seemed to ourselves. Yet such has not been the intention. We have not claimed for Christianity that it has always presented itself broadly on the surface of national affairs—of those affairs which have made up history. We have said that from the time that a system of vitiated Christianity—if such be not an anomaly—was presented to Europe there was a continued travail to throw it off. Many earnest souls sought refuge in mad asceticism, and some among these, in heaven's own blessed solitude, drew down once more the simple truths of Bethlehem, which neither material power nor vainglorious scepticism had been able to efface. There were men in England who knew that the Reformation of Henry VIII. was not Christianity; and these men increased in number during the reigns of Henry and his successors, until at last, a century after Henry's great act of defiance to Rome, they were powerful enough to demand a right which had rarely been conceded in the happiest countries and times. Then also was it seen that those who held fast by the grand old chain had equally strong hold on the sympathies of the people. Then did the Anglo-Saxon language become charged with lessons which no time can destroy. Ay, and deep into the hearts of the people did those lessons sink, till kingly and priestly power fell before them. Let us examine this by a few hasty glances at some of the men who represented principles or power during the second stage of the English Reformation.

And, first, there is Charles the King—by some called the "blessed martyr;" of whom it is unnecessary to say much. Then there is Laud, the priest, whose name represents the formalism of the gradually disintegrating Reformation. Then there is Strafford, the soldier, whose sword was consecrated by this priest to the service of despotism; Prynne, the pilloried Puritan lawyer, who brought Laud to Tower-hill; and Cromwell, the citizen-soldier, whose sword was drawn, when all else had failed, for the common weal.

#### CHARLES THE MARTYR.

In the Diary of Bishop Laud we find the following entry—"The King died, &c., &c. He breathed out his blessed soul most religiously, and with great constancy and courage." This was that sad misfit, James I. He continues:—"That same day, about eleven o'clock, Prince Charles was solemnly proclaimed King. God

grant to him a happy and a prosperous reign." This was he whom James, just dead, was wont to call "Baby Charles," and whom people in aftertime called the martyr King. He ascended the throne, as Goldsmith would say, with every prospect of Laud's prayer being answered. There seemed little hope on the surface of affairs that any real opposition could be made to kingly prerogative in Church or State; a comfortable state of things absolutely necessary to Laud's idea of a "happy and prosperous reign." Indeed Charles was resolved that this should be the rule by which his subjects should be guided. The Puritans were strong, but so unconscious of their strength that all their hope appeared to rest on founding a new England, more tolerant than the old, in America. And until the fatal Stuart-like resolution was taken to prevent even this, there was a safety-valve for depraved monarchy and unholy priesthood.

Among the many bad advisers of the young Prince there was no one so bad as a certain stubborn, unreasoning thing within himself. He ascended the throne without principles, but with abundant prejudice, which was intended to answer the same purpose; and the prayer of Bishop Laud was in vain. He lived from the period of his accession nearly twenty-three years, during which time he did his best to bend England to a yoke of slavery. He died on the scaffold, in front of his own palace, leaving a name which has fewer and fewer apologists as the objects for which he contended have become better known. The course of his defenders, say Macaulay and Hallam, was never a logical one. It has always been to set off a domestic virtue against a public crime; and as the latter was multiplied so extensively, and the former, of necessity, so limited, the same private virtue had to balance the scales against a very host of wretched crimes. He broke the laws which he had sworn to observe, converted the old, baneful Star-Chamber of his predecessors into a still more hellish inquisition. He trampled the liberties of this grand old nation under his feet. And against all this—in a thousand shapes and instances—there is a sort of love he bore to a bad, intriguing wife, the kissing his children, and the solemnly-pronounced word "Remember," which neither Juxon, who heard it, nor any other person, seemed to know the meaning of. Such, in short, was Charles, the representative of arbitrary power. From the earliest part of his reign he had found a staunch supporter of his unlimited prerogative in

#### BISHOP LAUD—

Whose name we have taken as the representative of the retrogressing Protestantism of England. Laud was born in the year 1573, and consequently had seen full half a century when Charles was proclaimed king. He had owed much of what would be called his success in life to Archbishop Williams, whom he afterwards persecuted, with the utmost bitterness, in return for his benefactions. He left a diary which some, including Fuller, have thought surpassingly honest, which others, including Hallam, have termed utterly contemptible, and from which Prynne drew forth a considerable portion of the evidence which brought its writer to the block. It is by no means an edifying legacy, relating principally to silly dreams, royal compliments, and such like trivialities. On one particular Sunday we find he "fell and hurt his left shoulder, &c." Then he "dreamt that K. B. (a very prominent person in the diary) sent him to Westminster," &c. And then, having received a letter from K. B., he congratulates himself that he "will see now how true or false his dream is." Then he had committed some particular sin with E. B., from which entry Prynne drew what Fuller calls a very uncharitable inference, and which we also deem an unwarrantable guess. Such, however, is the nature of the diary of this man who strove to weld fast on the limbs of our forefathers the shackles of an ecclesiastical despotism as bad as any that had gone before. He is described as a little man, with a sharp countenance and short hair; chaste

and moderate in his private tastes, an enemy to clerical foppery, but inclined to all the most gorgeous ceremonialism of the Church of Rome. Indeed, the Papal Court hoped so much from him that he was offered a Cardinal's hat, which, of course, he declined, having quite sufficient sense to know that this would not answer his purpose. "Something within him would not suffer that," he said; but, whatever this something was, it was not love of Protestantism, or hatred of dominant Ecclesiasticism. And he was one principal prop of the Government of Charles. He was also a "representative man." Another was

#### THOMAS WENTWORTH, EARL OF STRAFFORD.

Strafford was one of those men who appear from time to time with eminent talents for sale. If the country could have paid a higher price than the king, Strafford might have lived to thwart, by aiding, the battle of freedom. He was a dark, determined man—almost a genius in his way; and having once sold himself to the will of Charles, he bent all his great powers to crush the rising spirit of righteous individuality which had gradually been making way among the people. A cord of heartiest sympathy bound him to Laud, who encouraged him to strike bravely against the weak, and whom he in turn encouraged to hunt Nonconformity out of the land. And well, indeed, did the two friends carry out each other's wish. He that escaped the sword of the Royal Charles would Laud slay, and he that escaped the sword of Laud would Strafford slay. The favourite word by which the priest and the soldier made known their feeling to each other was "Thorough;" which, looking at the work of the one in Ireland, and that of the other in the accursed Star Chamber, needs little explanation. These men stood together—shoulder to shoulder one might say—in some cases for principles which would have carried the nation back many centuries of her history, and in some cases for principles which had never been known in England before. Neither Falkland nor Hampden we take to have been "representative men." Good, wise men they were; excellent patriots, also, we have no doubt; but their talents would have given way to what even Lingard calls the "surpassing genius of Cromwell." Chillingworth, perhaps, may be said to have inaugurated a new and bold system of thought, not unimportant in its effects. But Chillingworth could have been spared in the great event of the age. Doctors and schoolmen are never at a loss for access to the realms of thought. The one thing needed was power to arrest the thought of millions and make of them a living wall between the liberties of England and despotism. Chillingworth and men of his order were brilliant units in the nation, but not men to represent some particular and vital phase of popular life. We think differently of

#### PRYNNE.

His portrait has been drawn in a very contradictory way by men of opposite principles. But he is generally allowed to have been a good lawyer, as he certainly proved himself to be a staunch Puritan. We must take him as the representative of the persecuted ones of the time. The event which brings him prominently before us in English history is a book condemnatory of the Theatre. In this he reflected severely and sarcastically upon female actors; and the Queen having been pleased, a short time after the appearance of his book, to take part in some private theatricals, it was determined to punish Prynne, probably (so logical was the Star Chamber) for intentional insult to Royalty. He was brought before that awful tribunal, and, after a mock trial, adjudged "to stand twice in the pillory, to lose both his ears, to be fined 5,000*l.*, and to suffer perpetual imprisonment." He bore the first three portions of his sentence with the heroism of a martyr, and was no sooner committed to the living death of the last than he addressed himself once more to his powerful pen to fight the dominant hierarchy. Brave fellow! we would forgive far more to such an English heart than he needs forgiveness for. He



was again brought before the Star Chamber, and condemned to have his ears cropped closer, one of the judges lifting up his hair, and protesting against the incompleteness of the former operation. Two others suffered with him on this occasion, resolutely, yielding nothing to judge or executioner, but awakening much sympathy in the breasts of those who witnessed the fiendish torture. The prisoners were then sent to separate gaols, far away from home; and there they remained until released by the Long Parliament. A terrible Nemesis made Prynne the collector of evidence against the worst of his judges—Archbishop Laud. The Crown, the Mitre, and the Sword, as represented by the men whom we have named, had filled their cup to the brim. The Puritans and other lovers of freedom might have followed their countrymen to America, but Laud and his master forbade it. The time had arrived for Milton to return from his travels, and for all Englishmen who valued liberty to look to their swords. Then it is that we hear of Oliver Cromwell.

There had been much eloquence in Parliament before Cromwell's uncultivated voice was heard; much playing at fighting also out of Parliament before he was called to command. The Solemn League and Covenant had become forced upon the English Parliament as the price of Scotch assistance, and from 1,600 to 2,000 ministers of the Anglican Church (we take a low computation) had been expelled from that Church for refusing it. The Presbyterians had learned little of freedom of conscience or even of toleration. The old system, however, was passing away. Very early in the struggle the day of Strafford had arrived, his eloquent defence and fine person availing him nothing. He was hurried away to Tower-hill, and on the way thither had what he deemed the good fortune to pass a prison, from whence his friend Laud gave him a blessing, and then entered on his Diary some nonsense about the bad Earl's "religion and piety." The Bishop had thought himself forgotten; but he was not. The time came when it was determined to bring him to trial. And he certainly could not complain of his trial being unduly hurried, for it occupied twenty-one days and extended over six months. One hundred and fifty witnesses were examined against him, but, after all, the verdict was anticipated by what Macaulay terms that most terrible weapon of the Commons—the Act of Attainder. Many of the witnesses gave foolish evidence, the prisoner's defence might be even called able, but the charges were undisputed in the Commons House, and Laud was sentenced to death. He was seventy years of age when he ascended the scaffold, yet he preached his own funeral sermon, and abated nothing of his high and tyrannical views of prelacy. And on the same day the Prayer-book was replaced by the Directory. Soon afterwards the King was beheaded, and the web which it had taken ages to weave was broken.

These affairs, it will be observed, we do not call Christianity, though we believe that Christianity had never before such a hold on the heart of England. It had at last sunk far deeper than theology and schools; it had become a guiding principle at the forge and the plough. He who held highest rule in the nation, by right divine—the man Oliver Cromwell, was an earnest and devout servant of Jesus Christ. Let those who doubt it compare his letters, collected by Carlyle, with the Diary so fondly cherished by the friends of Laud. There you will see the difference between a soul boiling over with stern enthusiasm for lofty principles, and one confined to the narrow limits of an intolerant ecclesiasticism. The men appear to have thrown off all their dignities when writing these. You see them as they are;—limited and childish in the one case, broad enough to challenge all posterity as its judges in the other. With every great Cromwellian act some alloy may perhaps be found, when his orders had to be carried into effect by others. Yet there was that among the followers of this great man which saved England, and may save her again. We purpose to show this in the next paper, which will bring us to

THE YEAR 1662.

#### SPOILED CHILDREN.

CAN any one name a human being more to be pitied than a spoilt child? We never meet one, we confess, without having a touch of heart-ache. It is painful enough to come across a youth whose bodily frame is distorted, whose limbs are crippled, whose appearance cannot fail to suggest a distressing contrast between what he is and what but for ill health or accident he might have been. But a malformation of the moral nature, or rather a paralysis of its best powers, or a disturbance of their proportion, by systematic mistraining, is a still more woeful sight. A spoilt

child! a child which by the cruel petting of parents, the foolish flattery of visitors, the forced submission of servants to its every whim, grows to that conceit of its own importance, that irritable impatience of contradiction, that all-engrossing selfishness of desire and purpose, which exalt its own will into the highest law for itself and for all others with whom it has to do, certainly claims our tenderest commiseration! Poor thing! It has been carefully tutored into self-ignorance and self-idolatry—and when it goes out into the rough world, it will find, without knowing why, that it and the world are wholly unsuited to each other.

We have sometimes thought that the clergy of the National Church, and especially that section of them usually classified under the designation "Evangelical," have a claim upon our pity on a similar score. The peculiarity of their position develops in them a peculiar mode of thought and feeling—an unhappy mode, if the truth is to be told. They are afflicted, as the result of bad training, with a sort of official self-consciousness which it seems all but impossible for them to throw off. It spreads like a horny film over their inner man, and stunts and distorts, and, at times, even wholly conceals, their Christian virtues. They are educated in the notion that they have an official claim to be treated as favourites, and that it becomes them to cherish and display the feelings of such. They have, therefore, their own style of behaviour, particularly towards those who may happen to differ from them, their own airs of lofty authority or of gracious condescension, as the case may need, their own method of dealing with facts, their own views of truthfulness and morality. They seem to live under a different dispensation from other men—certainly, from other ministers of the Gospel. They regard themselves as elevated by their connexion with the State Church into a kind of ecclesiastical aristocracy which makes them free of a set of class rights, class privileges, class immunities, class manners and morals, far removed above those of the vulgar. They may be very good men—many of them are—but they are good men spoiled. Their Church conceit overlays their Christian modesty—their official sophistry twists itself around and distorts their Christian truthfulness—their ecclesiastical exclusiveness curdles their Christian sympathy and love. Self—not as a personal but as a priestly thing, becomes their highest law—to magnify the office, not of a minister of Christ, but of a clergyman of the Establishment, their ruling motive. There are exceptions, of course—but we fear they are but few.

We ought not to wonder that men with this peculiar idiosyncrasy should vehemently object to a commemoration of St. Bartholomew's day, 1662, by Dissenters. The great event of that day cannot be held up to the reverential admiration of the Christian public without casting a reflected light upon the anomalous position of the Evangelical clergy. The ejected were forced out of the Church of England by a test framed for the very purpose of making their stay in it with a clear conscience impossible. On the abstract question of Church Establishments they held the same principles as are maintained by our modern clergy. Their views of the doctrines of grace were the same. They were not unwilling to submit to episcopal government. Their objections to sacramental efficacy and sacerdotalism were precisely those felt by the thousands who, in the present day, seek a revision of the Liturgy. The only material difference between the ejected of 1662 and the Evangelical clergy of 1862 is, that conscience compelled the former to refuse "unfeigned assent and consent to all and everything contained in the Book of Common Prayer," because they did not believe, and that conscience does not compel the latter, though they also do not believe. No doubt, the Evangelical clergy of the present age have their reasons and their explanations sufficiently satisfactory to themselves to keep them where they are, although they may not be sufficiently satisfactory to others to admit of their being produced without urgent necessity. Every one, however, must see that there must be something not readily intelligible in the strong reluctance of good men in the present day to set forth the grounds of their practical difference with good men of their own stamp in a bygone day. One might have supposed that they would eagerly catch at the opportunity, and would joyfully avail themselves of a perfectly legitimate occasion, to convince the public that the course pursued by them is wiser, better, more consistent with the spirit of the Gospel, more in harmony with the mind of Christ, than that pursued, under similar conditions, by the Two Thousand confessors. One might have supposed so, we say—but that the modern clergy so closely resemble spoiled children.

We cannot think them exclusively to blame—they are entitled to our pity rather. They have been warped by influences which few men would

have been strong enough to resist. What they are—their notion of themselves and of their relation towards Nonconformists—they owe mainly to the training of Alma Mater. They seldom or never hear the truth. Nothing occurs to remind them of their false position. Even we Dissenters have done homage to their assumed supremacy—and few, indeed, are the instances in which we have dealt faithfully with their consciences. We have been silent when we should have spoken. We have flattered when we should have remonstrated. We have encouraged the idea that a solemn profession of things which are not believed may, in the Church of England at least, consist with eminent piety. We have not been shocked by ecclesiastical falsehood, but have suffered it to cast a reflex hue upon our own minds. The Bicentenary of 1662 is arousing our consciences, and we begin to be sensible of what is due to truth and fidelity. But it behoves us, whilst we deal honestly and firmly, to deal also considerately with the spoiled children of the Establishment. They are not entirely nor exclusively responsible for their own temper, habits, or disposition. Their Christian character has been formed under very unfavourable circumstances. Their self-inflating hallucinations are exotics, not indigenous. Their curiously twisted consciences show not so much their nature as their training. What they are, we should in all probability have been under a like vicious system of culture. Could we but show them themselves even they would be startled—and it is, perhaps, because our commemoration of St. Bartholomew's Day will turn the light in upon them, that they protest against it with such natural uneasiness.

If we had petted and flattered the class less in days gone by, there might have been less necessity than there now is to do for truth's sake what is sure to strike them as unkindness to themselves. We feel ourselves bound by the occasion to exhibit to the world a fair portraiture of the Christianity of the ejected Puritans, and the world will naturally compare with it the Christianity of the conforming Evangelicals. If they observe that the one excited and nourished a desire to be true, stronger even than the desire to be useful, and that the other places what is deemed a position of usefulness higher in the scale of things to be coveted than honest adherence to truth—if they see in both a lamentable lack of catholicity and charity, traceable in the one case to mistaken notions of the laws of God's spiritual administration, and therefore conscientious, but, in the other case, to the exclusiveness of spirit generated by exclusive privileges, and therefore mainly the effect of pride—if they are compelled to note that the fiery zeal of Puritanism affected chiefly what was regarded, though often erroneously, as due to God's honour, and that the fiery zeal of Evangelical Conformists affects what is regarded as due to themselves, and their quasi ministerial monopoly—the result of the comparison upon public opinion will undoubtedly be extremely painful to men who have never measured themselves by a thoroughly truthful standard. In some things, they of the present age will unquestionably have an advantage over their predecessors, for a fuller light has shone upon them; but in all that relates to loyalty to conscience, bravery of heart, the predominance of the man over the functionary, of the servant of Christ over the servant of the State, the disadvantage, we presume to think, will rest with modern times. The pettiness of the official, after all, will not bear comparison with the narrowness of the sectary, and it is by the former that the modern Evangelicals, by the latter that the Puritans of 1662, will be found, so far at least as the great body of them are concerned, to be unhappily characterised.

#### THE CHURCH-RATE QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

Last night Sir John Trelawny moved for leave to re-introduce his Church-rates Abolition Bill, which was read a first time. We understand that the second reading will be postponed for some considerable time, to afford those who are in favour of a compromise ample time to bring forward any plan they may have in store. But as Mr. Cross, the chief mover in the matter, has announced his intention to retire from Parliament at the next dissolution, and Mr. Disraeli advises that the onus of settling the question shall be thrown upon Government, there is little probability that any scheme will be seriously proposed on the Opposition side of the House.

It will also be seen that, in reply to Lord Alfred Churchill on Monday, Sir George Grey announced that it was not the intention of Government to bring in a bill on the subject. Sir John Trelawny has, therefore, at present, the field all to himself.



THE EJECTED TWO THOUSAND.  
THE HOME COUNTIES.

VI. MIDDLESEX.  
LONDON.

St. Alban's Wood-street	H. Bridges, St. John's College, Cambridge.
Aldermanbury	Ed. Calamy, B.D., Pembroke Hall, Cambridge.
Allhallows, Bread-street	L. Seaman, D.D., Emmanuel College, Cambridge.
Allhallows the Great	R. Bragg, Wadham College, Oxford.
Allhallows, Honey-lane	J. After.
Allhallows, Lombard-street	Thomas Lye, M.A., Wadham College, Oxford.
Allhallows-on-the-Wall	S. Dyer, M.A., Peterhouse, Cambridge.
St. Alphage, London-wall	Thomas Doolittle, M.A., Pembroke Hall, Cambridge.
St. Andrew Hubbard, Little Eastcheap	W. Wickins, Emmanuel College, Cambridge.
St. Andrew Undershaft	Thomas Woodcock, Cath. Hall, Cambridge.
St. Ann's, Aldersgate	Thomas Underwood.
St. Antholin's	Daniel Batchelor, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge.
St. Bartholomew, Exchange	Elias Pledger, M.A., T. Conyers, Peterhouse, Cambridge.
Bartholomew, Exchange	Philip Nye, M.A., Oxford.
Benet Fink	John Loder.
St. Benet Sherehog	Samuel Clark, Emmanuel College, Cambridge.
St. Bennet's, Paul's-wharf	Nehemiah Benton, M.A., St. John's, Cambridge.
Blackfriars	Nicholas Lockyer, New-inn Hall, Oxford.
St. Botolph's Aldgate	John Jackson.
St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate	John Gibbon, B.D.
St. Bride's	Zachary Crofton.
Bridewell	Samuel Lee, M.A., Wadham College, Cambridge.
Charterhouse	Thomas White.
Christchurch, Newgate	George Fowler, M.A.
St. Dunstan's-in-the West	George Griffith, M.A.
St. Faith's	William Jenkyn, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge.
St. Giles's, Cripplegate	William Bates, D.D.
St. George's, Southwark	Arthur Jackson, M.A., Oxford and Cambridge.
St. Helen's	Samuel Annesley, LL.D., Queen's College, Camb.
St. John the Baptist	Henry Arnold.
St. John the Evangelist	S. Statham, Christ Church, Oxford.
St. John, Wapping	H. Jessey, M.A., St. John's, Cambridge.
St. John, Zachary	Arthur Barham.
St. Catharine's, Coleman-street	Peter Witham.
St. Catharine's in the Tower	R. Tatnal, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge.
St. Laurence, Poultry	Johnson.
St. Leonard's, Foster-lane	Ralph Strehthill.
St. Leonard's, Eastcheap	Charles Humphreys.
St. Magnus	Jos. Church.
St. Margaret Moses, Friday-street	Samuel Slater.
St. Margaret's, Westminster	Hodges.
St. Mary, Abchurch	Kentish.
St. Mary-le-Bow	Thomas Wadsworth, M.A., Christ Col., Cambridge.
St. Mary Staining	James Nalton, M.A.
St. Mary, Whitechapel	Seth Wood.
St. Mary, Fish-street	Matthew Barker, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge.
St. Mary Magdalen, Milk-st.	Joseph Caryl, M.A., Exeter College, Oxford.
St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey	Benjamin Needler, St. John's College, Oxford.
St. Martin's-in-the-Fields	Edward Pearce.
St. Martin's, Ironmonger-lane	John Kitchin.
St. Martin's, Ludgate	Rutten.
St. Matthew, Friday-street	Nath. Holmes, D.D.
St. Michael's, Cornhill	Thomas Whalley.
St. Michael's, Crooked-lane	Thomas Brooks.
St. Michael's, Wood-street	Thomas Case, M.A., Christ Church, Oxford.
St. Michael's, Queenhithe	Thos. Vincent, M.A., Christ Church, Oxford.
St. Michael's, Quern	William Whitaker.
St. Mildred's, Bread-street	Robert Torey.
St. Olave, Jewry	Gabriel Sangar, M.A., Magdalen Hall, Oxford.
St. Olave, Silver-street	John Fuller.
St. Olave, Southwark	Thomas Jacob, D.D., Magdalen Hall, Oxford.
St. Pancras, Soper-lane	Henry Hurst, M.A., Merton College, Oxford.
St. Paul's, Covent-garden	Peter Vinke, B.D., Pembroke Hall, Cambridge.
St. Peter's, Cheap	Carter.

St. Peter's, Westminster	John Rowe, M.A., New-inn Hall, Oxford.
St. Peter's, Cornhill	W. Blackmore, M.A., Lincoln College, Oxford.
St. Saviour's, Southwark	John Crockett.
Savoy	Stephen Watkins.
St. Sepulchre's	William Hook.
St. Stephen's, Walbrook	Thomas Gouge, M.A., King's Col., Cambridge.
St. Swithin's	William Adderley.
St. Thomas's, Southwark	Thomas Watson, M.A., Emmanuel College, Camb.
Trinity	J. Sheffield, Peterhouse, Cambridge.
Westminster, New Chapel	Cobb.
	Bereman.
	Matthew Haviland.
	Onesiph Rood.

In addition to the above the following who resided in or near London were SILENCED by the Act of Uniformity :-

Samuel May.  
Mr. Gosnold.  
Job Roysa, B.A.  
John Goodwin, M.A.  
John Owen, D.D.  
Stephen Charnock, B.D.  
Edward Veal.  
Jeremiah White.  
Richard Wavel.

None of these held livings at the time of the passing of the Act, but it rendered them incapable of preaching.

It would be superfluous, in this place, to give an exact account of the ejected from London. Their names, for the most part, belong not to the history of a particular locality, but to the general history of Nonconformity. Calamy, Doolittle, Nye, Bates, Annesley, Caryl, Manton, Goodwin, Owen, Charnock, and their brethren, belong not to this or that church, but to the Church in every age. They were the pillars of early Nonconformity. What they did and what became of them after their ejection will be seen in the more general history of these times.

Total ejected in London, One Hundred.

ACTON.—Thomas Elford.—It is uncertain whether Mr. Elford was ejected in 1660 or in 1662. His name, therefore, will not be included in the total number of the ejected.

ASHFORD.—Mr. Catch.—No further information.

EDGWARE.—Richard Swift.—Removed to Mill-hill, where he established a school. Imprisoned in Newgate for keeping a conventicle. Died at Hendon.

EALING.—Thomas Gilbert.—Emigrated to New England, and died at Charlestown, Massachusetts, where there is a tombstone to his memory. It is stated in the epitaph that he was the proto-martyr amongst the ejected,—"the first of the ministers who suffered deprivation in the cause of Nonconformity in England."

ENFIELD.—Daniel Manning.—No further information.

FINCHLEY.—Thomas Goulston.—Ditto.

FULHAM.—Isaac Knight, B.D.—Ditto.

GREENFORD.—Edward Terry, M.A.—Removed to Oxford, where he became a tutor.

HACKNEY.—William Sparstove, D.D.—Chaplain to Hampden's Regiment, one of the Westminster Assembly, a member of the Savoy Conference, one of the Commissioners appointed to treat with Charles I. at Newport, and one of the four joint authors of Smectymnus—his initials forming the last three letters of this name. Continued at Hackney, where he founded some almshouses, and where he died.

HANWELL.—Mr. Ambrose.—No further information.

HAMPSTEAD.—John Sprint, M.A.—Ditto.

HARROW.—Thomas Puleman.—Removed to Old Brentford, where he took boarders, preaching constantly. Fined under the Five Mile Act. Removed to Brompton and preached in a private house, and afterwards to Stratford, where also he preached.

HENDON.—Francis Wareham, M.A.—No further information.

HILLINGDON.—Philip Taverner.—Lived and died in this parish.

IOKENHAM.—Mr. Nicolas.—No further information.

KINGSBURY.—James Prince.—Removed to Oakingham, where he became pastor of a Nonconformist Church, in which office he died.

LITTLETON.—Edmund Taylor.—No further information.

NEWINGTON (STOKE).—Daniel Bull.—Information uncertain.

NORTHALL.—Robert Malthus.—Ditto.

PADDINGTON.—Mr. Arnhall.—Ditto.

PINNER.—John Roll.—Died at Harrow.

SHADWELL.—Matthew Mead.—Resided for a short time in Stepney, afterwards removed to Holland; returned to England in 1674. Stepney Meeting-house was then erected for him. Died in 1699, John Howe preaching his funeral sermon. His epitaph is on a tombstone in the chapel.

SHEPHERTON.—John Doddridge.—Grandfather of the celebrated Dr. Doddridge. Appears to have resided in or near Brentford.

STAINES.—Gabriel Price.—No further information.

STANMORE.—Samuel Stancliff, M.A.—Became pastor of a church at Rotherhithe. Died at Hoxton in 1705.

STEPNEY.—William Greenhill.—One of the "Triers" and a member of the Westminster Assembly, and chaplain to King Charles I.'s children. Died about 1677.

SUNBURY.—John Turner.—Removed to London and became pastor first of the church in Fetter-lane and afterwards of the church in Hatton-garden.

TOTTENHAM.—Thomas Symson.—No further information.

TWICKENHAM.—Thomas Willis, M.A.—Ditto.

UXBRIDGE.—Mr. Godbolt.—Ditto.

WILLESDEN.—Edward Perkins.—Ditto.

Total ejected in Middlesex, Twenty-nine.

THE EASTERN COUNTIES.

I. CAMBRIDGE.

ABINGTON.—Isaac King.—No further information.

CHEVELEY.—Abraham Wright, M.A.—After the passing of the Five Mile Act removed to Ousden, and then to Wimlish, where he preached occasionally.

CHIPPENHAM.—Richard Parr.—Lived, after his ejection, in Lord Harry Cromwell's family.

CRAWDEN.—Mr. King.—No further information.

DILLING.—Edward Negres.—Ditto.

ELY (CITY).—William Sedgwick.—Retired to Lewisham, in Kent, and afterwards to London.

ELY (ISLE).—Thomas Gyles.—No further information.

FOULMIRE.—Ezekiah King.—Ditto.

HATLEY (EAST).—Richard Kennet, B.D.—Established a school at Sutton, Bedfordshire. Died in very reduced circumstances.

LITTLINGTON.—Henry Townley.—No further information.

OVER.—Robert Wilson, M.A.—Remained at Cambridge teaching music.

SUTTON.—William Hunt, R.A.—Taught a school, and kept a farm at Sutton. His eldest son, William Hunt, became pastor of the church at Little Baddow, in Essex; his second son was also a Dissenting minister at Royston, Northampton, and Newport Pagnel.

SWAFFHAM.—Jonathan Jephcot.—Became master of the Free School at Boston, but after a short time removed to Ousden, in Suffolk, where he established a school and a weekly lecture.

SWAFFHAM (LITTLE).—Daniel Foot.—Removed to London.

WENTWORTH.—William Burchill.—Lived at Willford until the Toleration Act was passed, when he removed to Sutton and established a congregation.

WILLINGHAM.—Nathaniel Bradshaw.—Preached in various places. Settled for a time at Childerley, and then removed to London. After the Toleration Act returned to Willingham, where he continued preaching until he died.

WISBEACH.—John Sheldrick.—No further information. Mr. Binsul was ejected in this county, but from what living is not known.

Total ejected in Cambridgeshire, Eighteen.

BICENTENARY GLEANINGS.

THOMAS CARLYLE ON THE SEQUESTERED CLERGY.

As Church writers are endeavouring to create a little capital out of the ejection of the clergy in the time of the Commonwealth, it may be interesting to our readers to see what the author of "Cromwell's Letters and Speeches" has to say on this matter. The following occurs in the history of the year 1654:—

Episcopacy being put down and Presbytery not set up, and Church Government for years past being all a Church anarchy, the business is somewhat difficult to deal with. The Lord Protector, as we find, takes it up in simplicity and integrity, intent upon the real heart or practical outcome of it, and makes a rather satisfactory arrangement. Thirty-eight chosen men, the acknowledged Flower of English Puritanism, are nominated by the Ordinance of the 20th March, nominated a Supreme Commission for the Trial of Public Preachers. Any person pretending to hold a Church living, or levy tithes or clergy-dues in England, has first to be tried and approved by these men. . . . Owen, Goodwin, Sterry, Marshall, Manton, and others not yet quite unknown to men, were among these Church Triers, the acknowledged Flower of Spiritual England at that time; and intent, as Oliver himself was, with an awful earnestness, on actually hearing the Gospel taught in England.

This is the first branch or limb of Oliver's scheme for Church Government, this Ordinance of the 20th March, 1653-4. A Second, which completes what little he could do in the matter at present, developed itself in August following. By this August Ordinance a Body of Commissioners, distinguished Puritan Gentry, distinguished Puritan Clergy, are nominated in all Counties of England, from Fifteen to Thirty in each County, who are to inquire into "scandalous, ignorant, insufficient" ministers of the Gospel; to be a tribunal for judging, for detecting, ejecting them (only in case of ejection, if they have wives, let some small modicum of living be allowed them); and to sit there, judging and sifting, till gradually all is sifted clean, and can be kept clean. . . . Richard Baxter, who seldom sat, is one of the Clergy for his County: he testifies, not in the willingest manner, being no friend to Oliver, that these Commissioners, of one sort and the other, with many faults, did sift out the deleterious alarming Ministers of the Gospel, and put in the salutary in their stead, with very considerable success, giving us "able, serious preachers, who lived a godly life, of what tolerable opinion soever they were; so that many thousands of souls blessed God for what they had done."

THE CHIEF AUTHORS OF THE EJECTION.

A correspondent of the *English Churchman* declares that "the character of Archbishop Sheldon is of no second-rate importance in the history of the Church of England. He was emphatically the leading Churchman, as Clarendon was the leading Statesman, of the Restoration." Respecting this prelate (then Bishop of London) and his colleagues, who were not only the principal agents concerned in the re-  
vi-



was again brought before the Star Chamber, and condemned to have his ears cropped closer, one of the judges lifting up his hair, and protesting against the incompleteness of the former operation. Two others suffered with him on this occasion, resolutely, yielding nothing to judge or executioner, but awakening much sympathy in the breasts of those who witnessed the fiendish torture. The prisoners were then sent to separate gaols, far away from home; and there they remained until released by the Long Parliament. A terrible Nemesis made Prynne the collector of evidence against the worst of his judges—Archbishop Laud. The Crown, the Mitre, and the Sword, as represented by the men whom we have named, had filled their cup to the brim. The Puritans and other lovers of freedom might have followed their countrymen to America, but Laud and his master forbade it. The time had arrived for Milton to return from his travels, and for all Englishmen who valued liberty to look to their swords. Then it is that we hear of Oliver Cromwell.

There had been much eloquence in Parliament before Cromwell's uncultivated voice was heard; much playing at fighting also out of Parliament before he was called to command. The Solemn League and Covenant had become forced upon the English Parliament as the price of Scotch assistance, and from 1,600 to 2,000 ministers of the Anglican Church (we take a low computation) had been expelled from that Church for refusing it. The Presbyterians had learned little of freedom of conscience or even of toleration. The old system, however, was passing away. Very early in the struggle the day of Strafford had arrived, his eloquent defence and fine person availing him nothing. He was hurried away to Tower-hill, and on the way thither had what he deemed the good fortune to pass a prison, from whence his friend Laud gave him a blessing, and then entered on his Diary some nonsense about the bad Earl's "religion and piety." The Bishop had thought himself forgotten; but he was not. The time came when it was determined to bring him to trial. And he certainly could not complain of his trial being unduly hurried, for it occupied twenty-one days and extended over six months. One hundred and fifty witnesses were examined against him, but, after all, the verdict was anticipated by what Macaulay terms that most terrible weapon of the Commons—the Act of Attainder. Many of the witnesses gave foolish evidence, the prisoner's defence might be even called able, but the charges were undisputed in the Commons House, and Laud was sentenced to death. He was seventy years of age when he ascended the scaffold, yet he preached his own funeral sermon, and abated nothing of his high and tyrannical views of prelacy. And on the same day the Prayer-book was replaced by the Directory. Soon afterwards the King was beheaded, and the web which it had taken ages to weave was broken.

These affairs, it will be observed, we do not call Christianity, though we believe that Christianity had never before such a hold on the heart of England. It had at last sunk far deeper than theology and schools; it had become a guiding principle at the forge and the plough. He who held highest rule in the nation, by right divine—the man Oliver Cromwell, was an earnest and devout servant of Jesus Christ. Let those who doubt it compare his letters, collected by Carlyle, with the Diary so fondly cherished by the friends of Laud. There you will see the difference between a soul boiling over with stern enthusiasm for lofty principles, and one confined to the narrow limits of an intolerant ecclesiasticism. The men appear to have thrown off all their dignities when writing these. You see them as they are;—limited and childish in the one case, broad enough to challenge all posterity as its judges in the other. With every great Cromwellian act some alloy may perhaps be found, when his orders had to be carried into effect by others. Yet there was that among the followers of this great man which saved England, and may save her again. We purpose to show this in the next paper, which will bring us to

THE YEAR 1662.

#### SPOILED CHILDREN.

CAN any one name a human being more to be pitied than a spoiled child? We never meet one, we confess, without having a touch of heart-ache. It is painful enough to come across a youth whose bodily frame is distorted, whose limbs are crippled, whose appearance cannot fail to suggest a distressing contrast between what he is and what but for ill health or accident he might have been. But a malformation of the moral nature, or rather a paralysis of its best powers, or a disturbance of their proportion, by systematic mistreatment, is a still more woeful sight. A spoiled

child! a child which by the cruel petting of parents, the foolish flattery of visitors, the forced submission of servants to its every whim, grows to that conceit of its own importance, that irritable impatience of contradiction, that all-engrossing selfishness of desire and purpose, which exalt its own will into the highest law for itself and for all others with whom it has to do, certainly claims our tenderest commiseration! Poor thing! It has been carefully tutored into self-ignorance and self-idolatry—and when it goes out into the rough world, it will find, without knowing why, that it and the world are wholly unsuited to each other.

We have sometimes thought that the clergy of the National Church, and especially that section of them usually classified under the designation "Evangelical," have a claim upon our pity on a similar score. The peculiarity of their position develops in them a peculiar mode of thought and feeling—an unhappy mode, if the truth is to be told. They are afflicted, as the result of bad training, with a sort of official self-consciousness which it seems all but impossible for them to throw off. It spreads like a horny film over their inner man, and stunts and distorts, and, at times, even wholly conceals, their Christian virtues. They are educated in the notion that they have an official claim to be treated as favourites, and that it becomes them to cherish and display the feelings of such. They have, therefore, their own style of behaviour, particularly towards those who may happen to differ from them, their own airs of lofty authority or of gracious condescension, as the case may need, their own method of dealing with facts, their own views of truthfulness and morality. They seem to live under a different dispensation from other men—certainly, from other ministers of the Gospel. They regard themselves as elevated by their connexion with the State Church into a kind of ecclesiastical aristocracy which makes them free of a set of class rights, class privileges, class immunities, class manners and morals, far removed above those of the vulgar. They may be very good men—many of them are—but they are good men spoiled. Their Church conceit overlays their Christian modesty—their official sophistry twists itself around and distorts their Christian truthfulness—their ecclesiastical exclusiveness curdles their Christian sympathy and love. Self—not as a personal but as a priestly thing, becomes their highest law—to magnify the office, not of a minister of Christ, but of a clergyman of the Establishment, their ruling motive. There are exceptions, of course—but we fear they are but few.

We ought not to wonder that men with this peculiar idiosyncrasy should vehemently object to a commemoration of St. Bartholomew's day, 1662, by Dissenters. The great event of that day cannot be held up to the reverential admiration of the Christian public without casting a reflected light upon the anomalous position of the Evangelical clergy. The ejected were forced out of the Church of England by a test framed for the very purpose of making their stay in it with a clear conscience impossible. On the abstract question of Church Establishments they held the same principles as are maintained by our modern clergy. Their views of the doctrines of grace were the same. They were not unwilling to submit to episcopal government. Their objections to sacramental efficacy and sacerdotalism were precisely those felt by the thousands who, in the present day, seek a revision of the Liturgy. The only material difference between the ejected of 1662 and the Evangelical clergy of 1862 is, that conscience compelled the former to refuse "unfeigned assent and consent to all and everything contained in the Book of Common Prayer," because they did not believe, and that conscience does not compel the latter, though they also do not believe. No doubt, the Evangelical clergy of the present age have their reasons and their explanations sufficiently satisfactory to themselves to keep them where they are, although they may not be sufficiently satisfactory to others to admit of their being produced without urgent necessity. Every one, however, must see that there must be something not readily intelligible in the strong reluctance of good men in the present day to set forth the grounds of their practical difference with good men of their own stamp in a bygone day. One might have supposed that they would eagerly catch at the opportunity, and would joyfully avail themselves of a perfectly legitimate occasion, to convince the public that the course pursued by them is wiser, better, more consistent with the spirit of the Gospel, more in harmony with the mind of Christ, than that pursued, under similar conditions, by the Two Thousand confessors. One might have supposed so, we say—but that the modern clergy so closely resemble spoiled children.

We cannot think them exclusively to blame—they are entitled to our pity rather. They have been warped by influences which few men would

have been strong enough to resist. What they are—their notion of themselves and of their relation towards Nonconformists—they owe mainly to the training of Alma Mater. They seldom or never hear the truth. Nothing occurs to remind them of their false position. Even we Dissenters have done homage to their assumed supremacy—and few, indeed, are the instances in which we have dealt faithfully with their consciences. We have been silent when we should have spoken. We have flattered when we should have remonstrated. We have encouraged the idea that a solemn profession of things which are not believed may, in the Church of England at least, consist with eminent piety. We have not been shocked by ecclesiastical falsehood, but have suffered it to cast a reflex hue upon our own minds. The Bicentenary of 1662 is arousing our consciences, and we begin to be sensible of what is due to truth and fidelity. But it behoves us, whilst we deal honestly and firmly, to deal also considerately with the spoiled children of the Establishment. They are not entirely nor exclusively responsible for their own temper, habits, or disposition. Their Christian character has been formed under very unfavourable circumstances. Their self-inflating hallucinations are exotic, not indigenous. Their curiously twisted consciences show not so much their nature as their training. What they are, we should in all probability have been under a like vicious system of culture. Could we but show them themselves even they would be startled—and it is, perhaps, because our commemoration of St. Bartholomew's Day will turn the light in upon them, that they protest against it with such natural uneasiness.

If we had petted and flattered the class less in days gone by, there might have been less necessity than there now is to do for truth's sake what is sure to strike them as unkindness to themselves. We feel ourselves bound by the occasion to exhibit to the world a fair portraiture of the Christianity of the ejected Puritans, and the world will naturally compare with it the Christianity of the conforming Evangelicals. If they observe that the one excited and nourished a desire to be true, stronger even than the desire to be useful, and that the other places what is deemed a position of usefulness higher in the scale of things to be coveted than honest adherence to truth—if they see in both a lamentable lack of catholicity and charity, traceable in the one case to mistaken notions of the laws of God's spiritual administration, and therefore conscientious, but, in the other case, to the exclusiveness of spirit generated by exclusive privileges, and therefore mainly the effect of pride—if they are compelled to note that the fiery zeal of Puritanism affected chiefly what was regarded, though often erroneously, as due to God's honour, and that the fiery zeal of Evangelical Conformists affects what is regarded as due to themselves, and their quasi ministerial monopoly—the result of the comparison upon public opinion will undoubtedly be extremely painful to men who have never measured themselves by a thoroughly truthful standard. In some things, they of the present age will unquestionably have an advantage over their predecessors, for a fuller light has shone upon them; but in all that relates to loyalty to conscience, bravery of heart, the predominance of the man over the functionary, of the servant of Christ over the servant of the State, the disadvantage, we presume to think, will rest with modern times. The pettiness of the official, after all, will not bear comparison with the narrowness of the sectary, and it is by the former that the modern Evangelicals, by the latter that the Puritans of 1662, will be found, so far at least as the great body of them are concerned, to be unhappily characterised.

#### THE CHURCH-RATE QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

Last night Sir John Trelawny moved for leave to re-introduce his Church-rates Abolition Bill, which was read a first time. We understand that the second reading will be postponed for some considerable time, to afford those who are in favour of a compromise ample time to bring forward any plan they may have in store. But as Mr. Cross, the chief mover in the matter, has announced his intention to retire from Parliament at the next dissolution, and Mr. Disraeli advises that the onus of settling the question shall be thrown upon Government, there is little probability that any scheme will be seriously proposed on the Opposition side of the House.

It will also be seen that, in reply to Lord Alfred Churchill on Monday, Sir George Grey announced that it was not the intention of Government to bring in a bill on the subject. Sir John Trelawny has, therefore, at present, the field all to himself.



# THE EJECTED TWO THOUSAND. THE HOME COUNTIES.

## VI. MIDDLESEX. LONDON.

St. Alban's Wood-street	H. Bridges, St. John's College, Cambridge.
Aldermanbury	Ed. Calamy, B.D., Pembroke Hall, Cambridge.
Allhallows, Bread-street	L. Seaman, D.D., Emmanuel College, Cambridge.
Allhallows the Great	R. Bragg, Wadham College, Oxford.
Allhallows, Honey-lane	J. After.
Allhallows, Lombard-street	Thomas Lye, M.A., Wadham College, Oxford.
Allhallows-on-the-Wall	S. Dyer, M.A., Peterhouse, Cambridge.
St. Alphage, London-wall	Thomas Doolittle, M.A., Pembroke Hall, Cambridge.
St. Andrew Hubbard, Little Eastcheap	W. Wickins, Emmanuel College, Cambridge.
St. Andrew Undershaft	Thomas Woodcock, Cath. Hall, Cambridge.
St. Ann's, Aldersgate	Thomas Underwood.
St. Antholin's	Daniel Batchelor, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge.
St. Bartholomew, Exchange	Elias Pledger, M.A., T. Conyers, Peterhouse, Cambridge.
Benet Fink	Philip Nye, M.A., Oxford.
St. Benet Sherehog	John Loder.
St. Bennet's, Paul's-wharf	Samuel Clark, Emanuel College, Cambridge.
Blackfriars	Nehemiah Benton, M.A., St. John's, Cambridge.
St. Botolph's Aldgate	Nicholas Lockyer, New-inn Hall, Oxford.
St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate	John Jackson.
St. Bride's	John Gibbon, B.D.
Bridewell	Zachary Crofton.
Charterhouse	Samuel Lee, M.A., Wadham College, Cambridge.
Christchurch, Newgate	Thomas White.
St. Dunstan's-in-the West	George Fowler, M.A.
St. Faith's	George Griffith, M.A.
St. Giles's, Cripplegate	William Jenkyn, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge.
St. George's, Southwark	William Bates, D.D.
St. Helen's	Arthur Jackson, M.A., Oxford and Cambridge.
St. John the Baptist	Samuel Annesley, LL.D., Queen's College, Camb.
St. John the Evangelist	Henry Arnold.
St. John, Wapping	S. Statham, Christ Church, Oxford.
St. John, Zachary	H. Jessey, M.A., St. John's, Cambridge.
St. Catharine's, Coleman-street	Arthur Barham.
St. Catharine's in the Tower	Peter Witham.
St. Laurence, Poultry	R. Tatnal, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge.
St. Leonard's, Foster-lane	Johnson.
St. Leonard's, Eastcheap	Ralph Strehill.
St. Magnus	Charles Humphreys.
St. Margaret Moses, Friday-street	Jos. Church.
St. Margaret's, Westminster	Samuel Slater.
St. Mary, Abchurch	Hodges.
St. Mary-le-Bow	Kentish.
St. Mary Staining	Thomas Wadsworth, M.A., Christ Col., Cambridge.
St. Mary, Whitechapel	James Nalton, M.A.
St. Mary, Fish-street	Seth Wood.
St. Mary Magdalen, Milk-st.	Matthew Barker, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge.
St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey	Joseph Caryl, M.A., Exeter College, Oxford.
St. Martin's-in-the-Fields	Benjamin Needler, St. John's College, Oxford.
St. Martin's, Ironmonger-lane	Edward Pearse.
St. Martin's, Ludgate	John Kitchin.
St. Matthew, Friday-street	Rutten.
St. Michael's, Cornhill	Nath. Holmes, D.D.
St. Michael's, Crooked-lane	Thomas Whalley.
St. Michael's, Wood-street	Thomas Brooks.
St. Michael's, Queenhithe	Thomas Case, M.A., Christ Church, Oxford.
St. Michael's Quern	Thos. Vincent, M.A., Christ Church, Oxford.
St. Mildred's, Bread-street	William Whitaker.
St. Olave, Jewry	Robert Torey.
St. Olave, Silver-street	Gabriel Sangar, M.A., Magdalen Hall, Oxford.
St. Olave, Southwark	John Fuller.
St. Pancras, Soper-lane	Thomas Jacob, D.D., Magdalen Hall, Oxford.
St. Paul's, Covent-garden	Henry Hurst, M.A., Merton College, Oxford.
St. Peter's, Cheap	Peter Vinke, B.D., Pembroke Hall, Cambridge.

St. Peter's, Westminster	John Rowe, M.A., New-inn Hall, Oxford.
St. Peter's, Cornhill	W. Blackmore, M.A., Lincoln College, Oxford.
St. Saviour's, Southwark	John Crodaot.
Savoy	Stephen Watkins.
St. Sepulchre's	William Hook.
St. Stephen's, Walbrook	Thomas Gouge, M.A., King's Col., Cambridge.
St. Swithin's	William Adderley.
St. Thomas's, Southwark	Thomas Watson, M.A., Emmanuel College, Camb.
Trinity	J. Sheffield, Peterhouse, Cambridge.
Westminster, New Chapel	Cobb.
	Bereman.
	Matthew Haviland.
	Onesiph Road.

In addition to the above the following who resided in or near London were SILENCED by the Act of Uniformity:—

Samuel May.  
Mr. Gosnold.  
Job Royse, B.A.  
John Goodwin, M.A.  
John Owen, D.D.  
Stephen Charnock, B.D.  
Edward Veal.  
Jeremiah White.  
Richard Wavel.

None of these held livings at the time of the passing of the Act, but it rendered them incapable of preaching.

It would be superfluous, in this place, to give an exact account of the ejected from London. Their names, for the most part, belong not to the history of a particular locality, but to the general history of Nonconformity. Calamy, Doolittle, Nye, Bates, Aunesley, Caryl, Manton, Goodwin, Owen, Charnock, and their brethren, belong not to this or that church, but to the Church in every age. They were the pillars of early Nonconformity. What they did and what became of them after their ejection will be seen in the more general history of these times.

Total ejected in London, One Hundred.

ACTON.—*Thomas Elford*.—It is uncertain whether Mr. Elford was ejected in 1660 or in 1662. His name, therefore, will not be included in the total number of the ejected.

ASHFORD.—*Mr. Catch*.—No further information.

EDGWARE.—*Richard Swift*.—Removed to Mill-hill, where he established a school. Imprisoned in Newgate for keeping a conventicle. Died at Hendon.

EALING.—*Thomas Gilbert*.—Emigrated to New England, and died at Charlestown, Massachusetts, where there is a tombstone to his memory. It is stated in the epitaph that he was the proto-martyr amongst the ejected,—“the first of the ministers who suffered deprivation in the cause of Nonconformity in England.”

ENFIELD.—*Daniel Manning*.—No further information.

FINCHLEY.—*Thomas Goulston*.—Ditto.

FULHAM.—*Isaac Knight, B.D.*—Ditto.

GREENFORD.—*Edward Terry, M.A.*—Removed to Oxford, where he became a tutor.

HACKNEY.—*William Sparatove, D.D.*—Chaplain to Hampden's Regiment, one of the Westminster Assembly, a member of the Savoy Conference, one of the Commissioners appointed to treat with Charles I. at Newport, and one of the four joint authors of *Smectymnus*—his initials forming the last three letters of this name. Continued at Hackney, where he founded some almshouses, and where he died.

HANWELL.—*Mr. Ambrose*.—No further information.

HAMPSTEAD.—*John Sprint, M.A.*—Ditto.

HARROW.—*Thomas Puleman*.—Removed to Old Brentford, where he took boarders, preaching constantly. Fined under the Five Mile Act. Removed to Brompton and preached in a private house, and afterwards to Stratford, where also he preached.

HENDON.—*Francis Wareham, M.A.*—No further information.

HILLINGDON.—*Philip Taverner*.—Lived and died in this parish.

ICKENHAM.—*Mr. Nicolas*.—No further information.

KINGSBURY.—*James Prince*.—Removed to Oakingham, where he became pastor of a Nonconformist Church, in which office he died.

LITTLETON.—*Edmund Taylor*.—No further information.

NEWINGTON (STOKE).—*Daniel Bull*.—Information uncertain.

NORTHALL.—*Robert Malthus*.—Ditto.

PADDINGTON.—*Mr. Arnhall*.—Ditto.

PINNER.—*John Roll*.—Died at Harrow.

SHADWELL.—*Matthew Mead*.—Resided for a short time in Stepney, afterwards removed to Holland; returned to England in 1674. Stepney Meeting-house was then erected for him. Died in 1699, John Howe preaching his funeral sermon. His epitaph is on a tombstone in the chapel.

SHEPHERTON.—*John Doddridge*.—Grandfather of the celebrated Dr. Doddridge. Appears to have resided in or near Brentford.

STAINES.—*Gabriel Price*.—No further information.

STANMORE.—*Samuel Stancliff, M.A.*—Became pastor of a church at Rotherhithe. Died at Hoxton in 1705.

STEPNEY.—*William Greenhill*.—One of the “Triers” and a member of the Westminster Assembly, and chaplain to King Charles I.'s children. Died about 1677.

SUNBURY.—*John Turner*.—Removed to London and became pastor first of the church in Fetter-lane and afterwards of the church in Hatton-garden.

TOTTENHAM.—*Thomas Symson*.—No further information.

TWICKENHAM.—*Thomas Willis, M.A.*—Ditto.

UXBRIDGE.—*Mr. Godbolt*.—Ditto.

WILLESDEN.—*Edward Perkins*.—Ditto.

Total ejected in Middlesex, Twenty-nine.

## THE EASTERN COUNTIES.

### I. CAMBRIDGE.

ABINGTON.—*Isaac King*.—No further information.

CHEVELEY.—*Abraham Wright, M.A.*—After the passing of the Five Mile Act removed to Ousden, and then to Wimbish, where he preached occasionally.

CHIPPENHAM.—*Richard Parr*.—Lived, after his ejection, in Lord Harry Cromwell's family.

CRAWDEN.—*Mr. King*.—No further information.

DILLING.—*Edward Negres*.—Ditto.

ELY (CITY).—*William Sedgwick*.—Retired to Lewisham, in Kent, and afterwards to London.

ELY (ISLE).—*Thomas Gyles*.—No further information.

FOULMIRE.—*Ezekiah King*.—Ditto.

HATLEY (EAST).—*Richard Kennet, B.D.*—Established a school at Sutton, Bedfordshire. Died in very reduced circumstances.

LITLINGTON.—*Henry Townley*.—No further information.

OVER.—*Robert Wilson, M.A.*—Remained at Cambridge teaching music.

SUTTON.—*William Hunt, R.A.*—Taught a school, and kept a farm at Sutton. His eldest son, William Hunt, became pastor of the church at Little Baddow, in Essex; his second son was also a Dissenting minister at Royston, Northampton, and Newport Pagnel.

SWAFFHAM.—*Jonathan Jephcot*.—Became master of the Free School at Boston, but after a short time removed to Ousden, in Suffolk, where he established a school and a weekly lecture.

SWAFFHAM (LITTLE).—*Daniel Foot*.—Removed to London.

WENTWORTH.—*William Burchill*.—Lived at Wilsford until the Toleration Act was passed, when he removed to Sutton and established a congregation.

WILLINGHAM.—*Nathaniel Bradshaw*.—Preached in various places. Settled for a time at Childerley, and then removed to London. After the Toleration Act returned to Willingham, where he continued preaching until he died.

WISBEACH.—*John Sheldrick*.—No further information. *Mr. Binsul* was ejected in this county, but from what living is not known.

Total ejected in Cambridgeshire, Eighteen.

## BICENTENARY GLEANINGS.

### THOMAS CARLYLE ON THE SEQUESTERED CLERGY.

As Church writers are endeavouring to create a little capital out of the ejection of the clergy in the time of the Commonwealth, it may be interesting to our readers to see what the author of “*Cromwell's Letters and Speeches*” has to say on this matter. The following occurs in the history of the year 1654:—

Episcopacy being put down and Presbytery not set up, and Church Government for years past being all a Church anarchy, the business is somewhat difficult to deal with. The Lord Protector, as we find, takes it up in simplicity and integrity, intent upon the real heart or practical outcome of it, and makes a rather satisfactory arrangement. Thirty-eight chosen men, the acknowledged Flower of English Puritanism, are nominated by the Ordinance of the 20th March, nominated a Supreme Commission for the Trial of Public Preachers. Any person pretending to hold a Church living, or levy tithes or clergy-dues in England, has first to be tried and approved by these men. . . . Owen, Goodwin, Sterry, Marshall, Manton, and others not yet quite unknown to men, were among these Church *Triers*, the acknowledged Flower of Spiritual England at that time; and intent, as Oliver himself was, with an awful earnestness, on actually hearing the Gospel taught in England.

This is the first branch or limb of Oliver's scheme for Church Government, this Ordinance of the 20th March, 1653-4. A Second, which completes what little he could do in the matter at present, developed itself in August following. By this August Ordinance a Body of Commissioners, distinguished Puritan Gentry, distinguished Puritan Clergy, are nominated in all Counties of England, from Fifteen to Thirty in each County, who are to inquire into “scandalous, ignorant, insufficient” ministers of the Gospel; to be a tribunal for judging, for detecting, ejecting them (only in case of ejection, if they have wives, let some small modicum of living be allowed them); and to sit there, judging and sifting, till gradually all is sifted clean, and can be kept clean. . . . Richard Baxter, who seldom sat, is one of the Clergy for his County: he testifies, not in the willingest manner, being no friend to Oliver, that these Commissioners, of one sort and the other, with many faults, did sift out the deleterious alarming Ministers of the Gospel, and put in the salutary in their stead, with very considerable success, giving us “able, serious preachers, who lived a godly life, of what tolerable opinion soever they were; so that many thousands of souls blessed God for what they had done.”

### THE CHIEF AUTHORS OF THE EJECTION.

A correspondent of the *English Churchman* declares that “the character of Archbishop Sheldon is of no second-rate importance in the history of the Church of England. He was emphatically the leading Churchman, as Clarendon was the leading Statesman, of the Restoration.” Respecting this prelate (then Bishop of London) and his colleagues, who were not only the principal agents concerned in the re-



sion of the Prayer-book, but the chief instigators of the expulsion of the Two Thousand, the Rev. T. Davis, M.A., Incumbent of Roundhay, Yorkshire, says,\* in a pamphlet just come to hand :—

Sheldon, Morley, and Gunning were the divines who took the most prominent part in giving to our Prayer-book its present form. Of Sheldon we have this record : "He seemed not to have a deep sense of religion, if any at all, and spoke of it most commonly as an engine of Government and a matter of policy." "When the Lord Chamberlain Manchester told the king, while the Act of Uniformity was under debate, 'that he was afraid the terms of it were so rigid that many of the Ministers would not comply with it,' Bishop Sheldon replied, 'I am afraid they will;' nay, it is credibly reported he should say, 'Now we know their minds, we'll make them all knaves if they conform.'" When Dr. Allen said to the same bishop, "It is a pity the door is so strait," he answered, "It is no pity at all : if we had thought so many would have conformed, we would have made it straiter." Several incidents recorded of him by Pepys, (a perfectly unprejudiced writer, and himself an eyewitness of one fact that he chronicles,) forcibly illustrate Burnet's remark, that "he seemed not to have a deep sense of religion;" and show only too clearly how ill he was qualified for the part that he performed. Of Gunning, it is said, that "he stuck at nothing," and that "he was much set on reconciling us with Popery on some points." Of Morley we are informed that he was "extremely passionate and very obstinate," that "he was a prime manager of the whole affair, and unwilling to yield anything that might look like moderation." Such were some of the "loving, reverent" men, who took the chief part, as it is impossible to deny, in compiling and settling "our present Liturgy." Might we not as reasonably expect grapes from thorns, or figs from thistles, as a volume adapted to promote peace and unity from such unconciliatory spirits as these?

The "one fact" chronicled by Pepys in his Diary is as follows. It relates to a dinner at Lambeth :—

A noble house, and well furnished with good pictures and furniture, and noble attendance and good order, and a great deal of company though an ordinary day; and exceeding great cheer, nowhere better, or so much, that ever I think I saw for an ordinary table. . . . Most of the company gone, and I going; I heard by a gentleman of a sermon that was to be there, and so I stayed to hear it, thinking it serious, till by and by the gentleman told me it was a mockery, by one Cornet Bolton, a very gentleman-like man, that behind a chair did pray and preach like a Presbyterian Scot, with all the possible imitation in grimaces and voice, and his text about the hanging up their harps upon the willows, and a serious good sermon too, exclaiming against bishops, . . . till it made us all burst; but I did wonder to have the bishop at this time to make himself sport with things of this kind, but I perceive it was shown him as a rarity, and he took care to have the room-door shut; but there were about twenty gentlemen there.—*Diary of Pepys*, vol. ii. p. 342.

DR. R. W. HAMILTON ON THE CONFESSORS OF 1662.

The following is a passage from the same sermon of the late Dr. R. W. Hamilton's as that quoted by Dr. Miller, of Birmingham, and other clergymen. Our Church Evangelical friends seem disposed to claim the doctor as being on their side. Let us hope that they may profit by his eulogy on "the blessed champions of conscience and moral right" which St. Bartholomew's Day produced :—

Between their renouncement of Episcopal government and their accession to the Presbyterian establishment, they were Nonconformists. They were thus prepared to assume that character again. And when fell the morning of Bartholomew day, 1662,—a day sufficiently dark with enormity, and scathed with curse ninety years before! their first Nonconformity was renewed, and the name yet shines around them as a halo of glory! We deny not that they had much to unlearn. They were righteously and retributively taught the misery of persecution. They were compelled to admit the incompatibility of an Establishment with the rights of private judgment and conscience. They had passed through many ordeals before, and each one purified them: now were they annealed! It is impossible to reprobate in proper phrase their wrong. They had been flattered by the royal power until the last. They were betrayed. The most binding terms were flagitiously broken. The most solemn promises were sneeringly forsworn. None could ever doubt their learning, their worth, their religiousness. These were their offences. And when the day of trial came, with little knowledge of each other's counsel, with no preconceived plan, forth went the Two Thousand confessors, without pittance and without shelter, worthy of their Lollard and Puritan forerunners, as firm as they, but far advanced beyond many of them in the consistency of their sentiments and the breadth of their views. Were they stern? The licentiousness of the age supplies the justification of their severity, and imparts a grandeur to their reserve. Were they not mild and gentle, though, it may be, stern? If firm as a rock, they were serene as a star. Never was there a more transcendent spectacle! Their distant spires receded from their eye. Their grey hairs braved the storm. Their conscience was their all. O my country! what a parricide was thine! What contests didst thou prepare for thyself! What delays hast thou set, by that deed, to thy destinies! How slowly art thou recovering from that wound! Let that day be darkness: let it not be joined unto the days of the years: let it not come into the number of the months!

But not so, while we denounce the wrong, do we deplore the event itself. We could not have spared the spectacle. Our world is too poor in such examples of sacrifice not to have needed this. The history of those times is too dark for perusal, but for such relief. It was a victory, by the side of which every other pretence to the term is an abuse. Principle stood forth with a promptitude and constancy which equalled and multiplied the martyrdoms of any former age. It was a great deliverance. It absolved not only the confessors themselves from restrictions which certainly had not secured the quiet of their minds,—it was, also, the magnificent sounding forth of Christian verity. These holy men found a liberty of conscience which

creeds can little favour, and which national churches must generally impair. The love of the truth was now made evident. Christianity was disengaged from Court and dynasty and Cabinet. It could be surveyed in its proper self-dependence. It could stand and act alone. Ye blessed champions of conscience and moral right! The death of violence and shame was not wanted for your witness: long persecutions were more excruciating than the stake: your palm and crown of martyrdom were more severely won than in the fires!

#### THE LAST REVISION OF THE PRAYER-BOOK.

The following extract is taken from a lecture delivered by a clergyman,\* which we have before recommended as containing a careful, impartial, and interesting narrative of the ejection of 1662. As then altered by Convocation, the Prayer-book remains to this day :—

On November 21st, 1661, the king's letter was read in the Upper House, authorising Convocation to make alterations in the Prayer-book, and in the remarkably short time of one month, the whole was finished and subscribed, Dec. 20th, 1661, thus confirming the remark made by Sheldon, that matters had been already agreed upon. This is the last review of the Book of Common Prayer. Six hundred alterations were made, but it is scarcely necessary to say that nothing was done to conciliate or comprehend the Presbyterians; nay, not only was no concession made, but the Sheldonian party positively put things into the Prayer-book which they knew would make it more distasteful to them than before. Their mode of dealing with the Apocrypha is the most remarkable specimen of this wicked, schismatical spirit. The Presbyterians strongly objected to lessons being read from the Apocryphal books, and had petitioned that lessons from Canonical books should be substituted. This very modest request was not only rejected, but it was proposed in Convocation that some more of the Apocryphal books should be read, such as the history of "Bel and the Dragon," "Susannah and the Elders," and this proposal was carried. Andrew Marvel gives us the account, saying—"After a long tug about that matter in Convocation, a jolly doctor came out, his face radiant with joy, and with exultation cried, 'We have carried it for Bel and the Dragon.'" One of the alterations caused much profane jesting, and marks the servile spirit which prevailed throughout Charles's reign. The prayer for the High Court of Parliament was now introduced into the Prayer-book, in which prayer the king is styled "our most religious king." This expression gave great offence, and must have astonished the profligate king and his witty friends, who "often asked him what must all his people think when they heard him prayed for as their most religious king." Besides marks of an angry anti-Puritan spirit, our Prayer-book bears traces of the haste with which it was pushed through Convocation, for, in truth, as Lathbury admits, "the time was too short for the revision."

THE TRIENNIAL CONFERENCE OF THE LIBERATION SOCIETY is to be held this year, and on Wednesday last the Council met at Radley's Hotel, for the purpose of deciding on the mode in which the Conference shall be constituted. William Edwards, Esq., chairman of the Executive Committee, presided, and delivered an address, in which he adverted to the present position of the society's movement, and the wide publicity which was now certain to be given to all the facts and arguments that it wished to circulate. The subject of the Conference was then considered, and it was agreed that it should be held on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 6th and 7th of May, at Freemasons' Hall, and that a public *soirée* should be held in connexion with it. It having been found that the arrangements made three years ago for the constitution of the Conference had worked well, it was resolved that they should, substantially, be adopted this year. These will effectively provide for the representation of all the Society's friends, and for the admission of new allies; but, as official announcements will be put forth in due time, we need not publish the details now. The business for which the meeting had been called having been disposed of, the secretary read a paper stating the views of the Executive Committee on the present position of ecclesiastical questions in Parliament, and the policy which it was proposed to pursue in respect to the Church-rate and other Bills. As the proceedings were of a deliberative character, we are precluded publishing any report of them; but we may state that there was entire unanimity in respect to the Committee's proposals, and a thorough determination to make the present year a time for unprecedented effort to disseminate information and to stimulate the Nonconformist body to future action.

Bishop Colenso, of Natal, has published opinions considered in some quarters as identical with those of the far-famed "Essays and Reviews."

EDUCATION AND THE CLERGY.—The *Bishop of Stortford Observer* states that the Rev. G. Brooks, vicar of Clavering, has turned a girl out of the day school under his direction because her parents declined to forego the practice of taking her with them on Sundays to the Independent Chapel.

BICENTENARY LECTURES.—The Rev. G. Nicholson, of King-street Chapel, Northampton, has commenced a course of Bicentenary addresses on alternate Wednesday evenings, on the distinctive principles of Congregational Dissenters, as illustrated by historical memorials. The first was delivered last

Wednesday: subject,—*"Sole Authority of Scripture; or, Independence on Human Tradition: Witness—The Reformers."*

PROFESSOR JOWETT AND HIS FRIENDS.—We hear that the old College mates, pupils, and admirers of Professor Jowett recently subscribed the handsome sum of 2,300*l.*, as a testimonial to that gentleman. He has, however, declined to accept the gift, and the money is now in course of redistribution.—*Patriot*.

A PERTINENT QUESTION.—A bill issued at Hordham, after stating that some of the inhabitants have been deprived of a feather-bed, bolster, and pillows, and seventy-five yards of flannel, seized for Church-rates, adds:—"The Establishment that does such deeds claims to be the Apostolic Church—when did the Apostles confiscate their neighbours' goods for supporting the Church of Christ?"

A DISSENTER APPOINTING A PARISH MINISTER.—It is announced that "the rectory of Oulton, near Lowestoft, has become vacant by the death of the Rev. H. F. Fell. The benefice is worth 500*l.* a year, and is in the gift of Sir M. Peto, Bart., M.P." The parishioners of Oulton will, perhaps, have a better minister chosen for them by the Dissenting patron than they might have had from a worldly patron belonging to their own Church; but what an anomaly this! What Dissenting congregation would endure to have their pastor nominated by a Churchman who happened to have bought the right to do so?—*Liberator*.

NO COMPROMISE.—At a meeting last week of the Taunton rural deanery, the Rev. F. B. Portman moved, "That this meeting cannot give its sanction to any of the schemes hitherto proposed in Parliament as to Church-rates, and does not consider any compromise as yet suggested likely to be effectual to the peace and security of the Church." Mr. J. F. Norman seconded the resolution. The Rev. W. R. Clark moved an amendment to the effect "That it is desirable to see whether some compromise could be adopted with a view to prevent the total abolition of Church-rates." The Rev. A. C. Ainslie seconded the amendment *pro forma*. After a long discussion, Mr. Clark's amendment was lost, no one voting for it but himself. The original motion was then carried, Mr. Clark being the only dissenter.

THE CHURCH AND THE THEATRES.—"From grave to gay." What do our readers think is the latest source of danger to the Church? Why the determination of the Lord Chamberlain no longer to oblige the theatres to close during "holy week." The English Church Union has memorialised that functionary against the proposed change, as an outrage on the feelings of Churchmen. The Lord Chamberlain replies to their memorial in these sensible terms:—"The jurisdiction of the Lord Chamberlain extends only to the theatres in London. All other theatres throughout the United Kingdom, as well as the music-halls and concert-rooms in London and elsewhere, are under the control of the magistrates, whose licences contain no reference whatever to closing during the week in question. It has always been a ground of complaint from the managers under the control of this department, that they have been subjected to this restriction, to which the places of entertainment licensed by the magistrates are not subject, and by which some hundreds of persons connected with the theatres are annually thrown out of employment for the week in question." Nevertheless, the momentous question is to be further considered by the Union, and it is stated that "a committee of the leading laity and clergy of the diocese of London is in the course of formation, for the purpose of pressing upon her Majesty's Government the advisability of insisting that this step shall be retraced." What next.—*Liberator*.

THE CHURCH-RATE PARTY FOILED AT STAPLEHURST.—For some time considerable excitement has prevailed in this parish on the above subject, occasioned by the determination of the churchwardens to carry with a high hand the rate to its utmost extremity. On Thursday last five parties, who had received summonses, appeared before the bench at Cranbrook, to show cause why they refused to pay. The magistrates present were:—Edward Lloyd, jun., Esq. (chairman), Captains Pattenson, Tweedie, and Oakes. The Rev. E. Bailey, Independent minister, was the first called on to show cause why he refused to pay 3*s.*, the amount of his Church-rate. Mr. F. Barrow appeared on behalf of the churchwardens, and Mr. Bennett, of Serjeants'-inn, ably conducted the defence. Mr. Barrow, in opening the case, contended that the rate as levied on Mr. Bailey was a valid rate, and could be enforced. The posting of notices was next proved, and at the close of this, Mr. Bennett, in an able and practical speech, urged two objections, first, that the summonses issued was for a rate made on the 10th of January, whereas he should prove that no business of any kind was done on that evening; and, secondly, that the bench had no jurisdiction, inasmuch as the rate had been disputed as invalid. A meeting on November the 1st, of ratepayers, had been convened, and a proposition was made that a sum of threepence in the pound should be granted as a Church-rate, whereupon Mr. Jull moved as an amendment "that the expenses attendant upon the Church be defrayed by voluntary contributions;" this amendment the chairman refused to put to the meeting, and therefore the bench had no jurisdiction, inasmuch as a *bona fide* objection had been made as to the validity of the rate. The bench retired for a short time, and on their return their worship said they considered the objection *bona fide*, and had decided that the case must be dismissed, as they had no jurisdiction. The other

\* Common Prayer and Common Sense. An argument for Church Expansion by means of Liturgical Revision. London: Longmans.

\* The Church and Nonconformists of 1662. An account of the expulsion of the Puritans from the Church of England. By the Rev. D. Mountfield, M.A., Incumbent of Oxon, Salop. London: Kent and Co., 53, Paternoster-row.



summonses also fell to the ground, the complaints being of the same nature, and the defence the same as set up in the first case. There was some applause in court on hearing the decision, but it was immediately suppressed. Mr. Bennett applied for costs, but the application was refused.

**FREE CHURCH STATISTICS.**—The Free Church possesses 800 places of worship, erected at a cost of 734,641l. She has laid out 339,000l. on 565 mansees. She has built 620 schools at an outlay of 207,700l. Besides these, there are churches, mansees, and schools, to the estimated value of 50,000l. erected at the expense of private individuals and not appearing in the public accounts. The three colleges of the Free Church cost her 52,459l.; her Normal Schools cost 22,564l.; her Assembly Hall, 8,500l.; her offices in Mound-place, 7,500l. The total cost of buildings has been 1,422,364l. Beside these the Church is possessed of properties in connection with her various mission-stations in India and Africa, a chapel and a mission-house at Malta, and a church at Gibraltar. Finally she is possessed of investments in securities of various kinds, belonging to the widows' fund, the aged and infirm ministers' fund, and the several schemes, amounting in all to 226,754l. All these properties and values may be called the fixed capital of the Free Church. To give life and motion to the whole, she has acquired a yearly income, most remarkable for its steadiness and constancy, which may be stated in round numbers, but quite within the mark, at 263,000l. Of this annual revenue, the sum of 112,000l. belongs to the sustentation fund; 100,000l. to the local congregation fund; 14,000l. to the purpose of education in schools and colleges, and 38,000l. to missions.—*Record of the Free Church.*

### Religious Intelligence

**THE SPECIAL SERVICES.**—The preacher at St. Paul's Cathedral on Sunday evening was the Rev. J. E. Kempe. The preacher at Exeter Hall was the Rev. John Knapp, Incumbent of St. John's, Portsea, and the originator of the "Circus" services in Portsmouth. At St. Martin's Hall, the preachers were the Rev. H. B. Ingram and Rev. G. C. Bellew. At the various theatres the preachers were as follows:—Pavilion, Whitechapel, Rev. J. Colbourne; Standard, Shoreditch, Rev. H. W. Tindall; Sadler's Wells, afternoon, Rev. S. Garratt, B.A., evening, Rev. J. B. Wylie; Britannia, Hoxton, Rev. F. Tucker. Services were also held in St. James's Hall, Piccadilly.

**LION-STREET, WALWORTH.**—On Tuesday evening, the 4th inst., a public meeting was held in this chapel to promote the erection of new school-rooms. From the statement read by the secretary it was shown that the number of scholars has nearly doubled in the last seven years, rendering it necessary to use the galleries of the chapel for school purposes in addition to the school-room. The female select class, sixty in number, is taught in the minister's vestry; and the young men's class, numbering eighty, in a room rented specially for the purpose, both of which places are very unsuitable and very unhealthy for the numbers that meet. In addition to these inconveniences the lease of the present chapel and school-room will shortly expire. These circumstances induced the committee and teachers at the school jubilee in 1859, to determine on raising 1,000l. as a Jubilee Memorial Fund, for the erection of new school-rooms, towards which 600l. was then promised; but as the church and congregation had four years previously engaged to subscribe 300l. a-year for seven years towards a new chapel further effort was postponed until the present year. A resolution approving the determination of the committee, and pledging the friends and congregation to special efforts to raise the 1,000l. during the year 1862, was moved by the Rev. R. Robinson, of York-road Chapel, Lambeth, and seconded by the Rev. Dr. Hewlett, of Islington, and being unanimously adopted, a collection was made and subscriptions promised, amounting together to about 120l. The meeting was afterwards addressed by William Gover, Esq., a former superintendent of the school; and William Dicks, Esq., a former teacher, encouraged the friends present to use every effort to complete the amount this year, and thus extend the benefits of the Sunday-school system.

**CAVENDISH THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE.**—The Rev. J. Radford Thomson, M.A., has accepted an invitation to become resident tutor of Cavendish Theological College, Manchester, and has resigned the pastorate of the Independent Church at Heywood.

**BROMLEY, KENT.**—The annual meeting of the friends connected with the Congregational chapel here was held on Tuesday evening, January 21st, the Rev. E. Bolton, the minister, presiding. The deacons' report showed that an addition of 50l. had been made to the pastor's stipend for the past year, the interior of the chapel had been cleansed and repaired, and five new modern pews constructed. Through the liberality of the Church and congregation the deacons had been enabled to pay for the foregoing, in addition to the ordinary expenditure of the year. The total sum raised during 1861 was over 360l. Reference was also made to the resolution of the church that a further increase of 30l. should be made to the minister's stipend for 1862, and to the necessity of providing additional accommodation. After the reports of the various societies connected with the church were read, the meeting was addressed by the Rev. S. D. Hillman, of St. Mary Cray; the Rev. A. Mackennal, of Surbiton, on "Nonconformity in 1662;" the Rev. G. Haigh, of Bessel's Green; Joseph Maitland, Esq., and T. J. Sargood, Esq. The latter gentleman,

in speaking on "the Finance of the Church, past and future," remarked that the deacons' report strikingly exhibited the efficiency of the principle of willingness to maintain the ordinances of Divine worship, and contrasted the cheerful support afforded by this Church and congregation, though far from wealthy, with the coercive measures adopted by another denomination in Bromley, who, though numerous and wealthy, had recourse to the tax-gatherer and to law to raise the 170l. required for the support of their place of worship.

**LONDONDERY.**—Last Thursday evening the annual meeting of the Congregational Church, Great James-street, was held. The pastor, the Rev. Robert Sewell, presided. After tea, the financial report was read by Mr. Thomas C. Campbell, in the absence of the Treasurer, William Campbell, Esq. From this it appears that the church and congregation raised during the past year the sum of 271l. The church is now quite self-sustaining. The chairman stated that the reason he had not asked some of the local ministers to attend and speak, was not from want of any catholicity on his part, but simply because it was a business meeting. He read a report of the religious state of the Church and congregation. Several additions have been made during the year to the former. The report stated that this was the seventh anniversary of the present pastor, during which time the utmost harmony has prevailed in the church—127 persons have been received to the communion of the church, and nearly 3,000l. have been raised towards the erection of the chapel and manse—the former is entirely free from debt. Since the chapel was opened, four years ago, 1,100l. have been raised, exclusive of the building fund. Short addresses were delivered by the Rev. John Kydd and Messrs. John Matthewson, Thomas Galbraith, T. C. Campbell, James M'Corckell, and William Orr.—*Londonderry Standard.*

**NEWRY.**—RECOGNITION OF THE REV. J. E. JUDSON.—The Rev. J. E. Judson having accepted the pastorate of the Congregational Church in Newry, the members resolved to celebrate the recognition of the rev. gentleman by a public *soirée*, which accordingly was held in the Assembly Room on the evening of Tuesday week. At seven o'clock nearly 300 persons sat down to tea. Thomas Mallinson, Esq., of Dublin, was afterwards called to preside. Mr. Joseph Bell read an address from the church, to which Mr. Judson replied in suitable terms. A hymn having been sung, the Rev. Dr. Urwick addressed the meeting in an eloquent and very effective speech. The Rev. Mr. King, of Dublin, was the next speaker. He referred to the many and strong inducements which Mr. Judson had to remain with his flourishing congregation in Sussex, instead of coming over to Ireland, where he had almost to begin anew. The Rev. Robert Sewell next addressed the meeting. Alluding to the reference made in the address to the erection of a new chapel and manse, he (Mr. Sewell) hoped that this matter would not be allowed to fall to the ground. He was sure they would receive generous and valuable help from the Chapel Building Society. He regarded this erection as an important step towards self-support, an object which all their churches should keep before them. Mr. Sewell also referred to the fact that the English Independents were opening on an average two chapels a-week. Mr. Judson and his people had his best wishes for prosperity in their undertaking. The Rev. Mr. Moran and the Rev. Mr. Dodd also addressed the meeting.

### Correspondence.

#### PROPOSED BICENTENARY CHAPEL-BUILDING FUND.

*To the Editor of the Nonconformist.*

SIR,—In connexion with the year 1862 and the Bicentenary movement, I have been applied to to subscribe to a new Congregational chapel and schools at Ancoats.

In the application there is a statement of great importance. It is this:—

"Some years ago the Deacons' Association of Manchester were desirous of opening a place of worship in Ancoats: in the spring of 1856 they engaged a chapel and formed a committee: the place was sustained in part by a grant from the Lancashire Union, and partly by the contributions of friends: the pulpit was filled by the Students of the Lancashire Independent College. The cause did not prosper, and the County Union appointed a committee to investigate the case; that committee advised the friends worshipping at the chapel to give up the Union grant and trust to their own energies and the sympathy of friends in Manchester. The advice was adopted, and the result has been every way successful."

This fact has an important bearing upon the proposed subscriptions to a fund for building chapels in connexion with the Bicentenary movement among the Congregationalists. Will not the proposed fund act injuriously, as in the case of the Ancoats chapel, receiving aid from the Lancashire Union?

Yours truly,  
JOHN EPPS.

39, Gt. Russell-st., Bloomsbury, W.C.,  
Feb. 8, 1862.

#### "SIN OF CONFORMITY."

*To the Editor of the Nonconformist.*

SIR,—I have received from various persons information that when they have inquired for the above named in London, the answer has been "Out of print." Will you oblige me by saying that a few copies remain unsold, and may be had, according to an announcement in your advertising columns, of Tresidder, Ave-Maria-lane,

And oblige yours,

W. ROBINSON.

Cambridge, Feb. 10, 1862.

#### RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN CREWE.

*To the Editor of the Nonconformist.*

SIR,—We had a visit last week from the Rev. W. F. Callaway, of Birmingham, who delivered an able lecture to a numerous audience on "The Established Church and the Liberators." I understand that the incumbent of Crewe, displaying some of the evil spirit which animated the persecutors of old, made an attempt to deprive us of the use of the hall in which the lecture was given; but to the honour of the committee, several of whom are Churchmen, I am glad to say the over-zealous ecclesiastic was disappointed in his wishes. The Episcopal Church in Crewe occupies an anomalous position. The town owes its origin to the London and North-Western Railway Company, who built works and a large number of houses for their workmen; some years after the company also erected a church and schools and endowed them. They built also a mechanics' institution, the lecture-room of which is the only suitable one in the town for public meetings. The institution is governed by a committee appointed jointly by the railway directors and the members. This being the case, and our incumbent being, as it were, the chaplain of the railway company, he appears to have assumed the functions of a little Pope, and would have us to believe that he has the power to put his veto on any meeting in that room of which he may not approve; and he has on more than one occasion threatened to appeal to the directors if his commands were disregarded. I will not make any further remark on this gentleman, as I write principally to put these questions to all whom they may concern:—How does a public railway company, consisting of shareholders and directors of all shades of religious opinions and beliefs, justify itself in building and endowing a church for one sect alone, and bestowing on it and its officials numerous benefits and privileges from which all other religious bodies are persistently excluded? And why should the company's chaplain be allowed to arrogate to himself an authority to which he has no claim? I often wonder whether such directors of the company as Mr. George Hadfield and Alderman Bancroft are aware of the amount of the company's money expended upon the church and schools, and whether they ever urge inquiries as to whether the expenditure is absolutely required. Do they ever raise their voices against the manifest inconsistency of a railway board that ought to recognise no distinction of sect or party, endowing a Church that "lords it over other portions of God's heritage"?

Yours truly,

Crewe, Feb. 10, 1862.

JOHN EATON.

#### THE EDUCATION GRANTS.

*To the Editor of the Nonconformist.*

DEAR SIR,—Enclosed is a memorial from the Congregational Board of Education to Lord Granville. Its insertion in the *Nonconformist* will much oblige

Yours respectfully,  
W. J. UNWIN.

The College, Homerton, Feb. 10, 1862.

TO THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD PRESIDENT AND THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVY COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.

The Memorial of the Congregational Board of Education, Sheweth,

That your Memorialists entertain deep convictions of the importance of education to all classes of the community, and, without any grant of public money, have promoted its extension and improvement, by training teachers for infant and juvenile schools—by aid towards the establishment and sustentation of schools in poor districts—by the inspection of schools—and by the adoption of all practicable means to deepen in the minds of parents a sense of their responsibilities, and to induce them to regard the instruction of their offspring as a work which duty and interest urge them to perform.

Your Memorialists consider that the State stands in loco parentis to the pauper and criminal population, and is therefore charged with their education; but they are persuaded that the independent poor, with help and guidance from those who are interested in their welfare, are generally disposed and able to meet the moderate charge of their children's instruction; and that in reference to those classes of the population who may be designated as the wilfully ignorant, the depraved and the sunk, whose children constitute a large proportion of the existing educational deficiency, and whose moral condition is a great social difficulty, the only machinery which has proved effective is that of the institutions designated ragged schools, which have declined the aid of the State; a decision which a recent committee of the House of Commons has in emphatic terms approved. They are convinced that education, like the press and all other branches of industry, is not only capable of self-support, but that the people, when left to their own resources, would, in this respect as well as in others, manifest that spirit of self-reliance, which so honourably distinguishes Englishmen among the nations. The social condition of the working classes has, during the last quarter of a century, materially improved, and is likely to improve yet more rapidly; enabling them to meet the cost of educating their offspring, at a sacrifice probably not greater than that borne by other classes of the community. Irrespective of Government aid, many and powerful forces are stimulating and necessitating education; such as the demand for skilled labour; the examinations for the public service; the postal arrangements, and the increase of cheap literature; all of which are enhancing the value of early training, and show the practicability of substituting for the parliamentary grant increased contributions from parents; a position which has been maintained in a paper addressed by Mr. Tremenhore to the Education Commission.

Your Memorialists invite your lordships' attention to the fact, that the educational grants being declined on civil and religious grounds by a large proportion of the Nonconformists of England and Scotland, operate unjustly towards those bodies, not only by taxing them for that of which they do not approve, and in which they cannot participate, but by compelling them to support schools, which, favoured by the protection and bounties of the State, most unfairly compete with their own independent efforts. So long as this hardship exists, and conflicting creeds are taught at the public cost, the question of education must continue to give much trouble to Government and Parliament; whereas, by leaving the religious communities and other organisations



to support their own schools, equal justice would be done to all, and there would be no ground of complaint on the part of any.

Your Memorialists are of opinion that the interference of the Government, though not unattended with beneficial results, has signally failed in reference to the objects for which the public money has been so liberally granted; since, after the expenditure of five millions, it appears from the report of the Royal Commission that the "inspected schools" embrace only one-third of the children of the independent poor, and that of these only one in four has attained a fair proficiency in reading, writing, and arithmetic. They deeply regret that the system has not promoted among parents a disposition to make voluntary sacrifices for the education of their children; that it has necessarily impaired their self-reliance, and has tempted great numbers of the middle classes to avail themselves of state-aided schools, and thus to have their children educated at the public expense, contrary to the intention of Parliament; and they are fortified in their objections to the existing system by the disposition evinced since the publication of the Revised Code by teachers and managers of schools, to lean upon public grants and official direction, and to claim a perpetuation of every kind of assistance that has been given to them.

Your Memorialists refer your Lordships to the opinion expressed by several of the present and former officers of the Committee of Council, that the existing system should be administered with a view to its termination at no distant period, and without entering into the controversy between the supporters of the "Old" and the "Revised Code," they cannot but state their satisfaction that the Committee of Privy Council has decided that the large body of teachers and pupil-teachers shall no longer be directly connected with a Government department, and they protest against the principle assumed by many, that Government is bound in good faith to persevere in upholding the system because it has once been adopted.

Your Memorialists therefore pray that your Lordships will use your influence gradually to reduce the Parliamentary grants for education till they are entirely discontinued; that with this view every facility be afforded to the managers of schools which have received assistance, to place their schools in a position of independence; and that in the administration of the funds entrusted to "the Committee of Privy Council on Education," every practicable plan may be adopted to create in the minds of the community a deeper interest in the instruction of their offspring, as preparatory to the time now anticipated by all parties, when education shall become the work of the people.

On behalf of the Congregational Board of Education,  
SAMUEL MORLEY,  
Treasurer to the Congregational Board of Education.  
WILLIAM J. UNWIN,  
Principal of Homerton College.  
The College, Homerton, London, N.E.  
February 10th, 1862.

#### A PLEA FOR THE HOPELESS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—A great deal has been said lately in the leading journals about the advantages of giving employment over mere almsgiving, but will you allow me a little space in your valuable paper to plead for those who cannot work, viz., our Paralyzed Poor. Their sufferings are most fearfully aggravated and their malady is often rendered incurable, by insufficient clothing and nourishment. The Ladies' Committee of which I have the honour to be a member, have lately established a society to relieve the distress now so prevalent among the patients; we have found them lamentably destitute of every requisite for comfort, and have vainly striven to supply their wants, for one pitiable case succeeds another.

Will any of your numerous readers assist us in this emergency, by contributions of warm clothing material, cast-off apparel, boots shoes, &c., especially for men and boys? Never was Christian charity more needed than by these truly helpless sufferers, whose sad aspect would plead for them far more eloquently than any words of mine.

I must not trespass further on your valuable space, but will add only that parcels will be most gratefully received at the Hospital, Queen's-square, Bloomsbury, by Mrs. Kittell, the Matron, and I shall be happy to answer any enquiries as to the further objects of the society.

I remain, Sir, yours respectfully,  
JOHANNA CHANDLER,  
Honorary Secretary of Ladies' Committee,  
Hospital for the Paralyzed, &c.  
153, Albany-street, Regent's-park, N.W.,  
Feb. 7, 1862.

**LONDON FIRES.**—A return has been published of the fires which occurred in London during 1861, which discloses some curious facts. There were 1,183 fires in the year, of which fifty-three ended in total destruction, 332 caused considerable damage, and 798 slight loss. Only four have been proved to have been due to incendiaries, but fourteen more are suspected; more than 150 were owing to candles, seventeen to smokers, nine to children playing with fire, seventeen to lucifers, and 100 to gas. The fire brigade is the only efficient body for the suppression of fire; costs some 25,000*l.* a year; and the parishes are bound by law to keep up certain apparatus for extinguishing fires—which, as a rule, they never do.

**COMPULSORY EDUCATION MOVEMENT.**—A movement is now in progress in the district of North Staffordshire, having for its object the introduction of a system of education by legislative enactment. The originator is the Rev. H. Sandford, her Majesty's Inspector of schools in the district, who has obtained as co-operators most of the leading manufacturers in the Potteries, and also the Right Hon. C. B. Adderley, M.P., who is chairman of a committee recently appointed to carry out the objects in view. The committee have drawn up a Memorial to the Secretary of State, praying for a commission of enquiry into the educational condition of this section of the juvenile population, and of the best mode of meeting the evil practice of putting boys to work at a very early age, to the utter neglect of even the merest rudiments of education.

## Parliamentary Proceedings.

### OPENING OF THE SESSION.

Parliament was opened by Royal Commission on Thursday afternoon. The whole affair was dull and sombre. Very few Peers were present; the front Opposition bench was but thinly occupied, and all the seats on the Ministerial side were vacant. There was, however, a larger attendance of bishops, and the Episcopal benches presented the appearance usual when a debate is pending. The chair of the late Prince Consort, to the left of the Royal seat, had been removed, and the void space where it had stood was mournfully prominent. The Lords Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Lord St. Germans, and Viscount Sidney. The Commons having been summoned, and the Royal Commission read, the LORD CHANCELLOR read her Majesty's speech as follows:—

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

We are commanded by her Majesty to assure you that her Majesty is persuaded that you will deeply participate in the affliction by which her Majesty has been overwhelmed by the calamitous, untimely and irreparable loss of her beloved Consort, who has been her comfort and support.

It has been, however, soothing to her Majesty, while suffering most acutely under this awful dispensation of Providence, to receive from all classes of her subjects the most cordial assurances of their sympathy with her sorrow, as well as of their appreciation of the noble character of him, the greatness of whose loss to her Majesty and to the nation is so justly and so universally felt and lamented.

We are commanded by her Majesty to assure you that she recurs with confidence to your assistance and advice.

Her Majesty's relations with all the European Powers continue to be friendly and satisfactory; and her Majesty believes there is no reason to apprehend any disturbance of the peace of Europe.

A question of great importance, and which might have led to very serious consequences, arose between her Majesty and the Government of the United States of North America, owing to the seizure and forcible removal of four passengers from on board a British mail-ship by the commander of a ship of war of the United States; but that question has been satisfactorily settled by the restoration of the passengers to British protection, and by the disavowal, by the United States Government, of the act of violence committed by their naval officer.

The friendly relations between her Majesty and the President of the United States have therefore remained unimpaired.

Her Majesty warmly appreciates the loyalty and patriotic spirit which have been manifested on this occasion by her North American subjects.

The wrongs committed by various parties and various Governments in Mexico upon foreigners resident within the Mexican territory, and for which no satisfactory redress could be obtained, have led to the conclusion of a Convention between her Majesty, the Emperor of the French, and the Queen of Spain, for regulating a combined operation on the coast of Mexico, with a view to obtain that redress which has hitherto been withheld.

That Convention, and papers relating to that subject, will be laid before you.

The improvement which has taken place in the relations between her Majesty's Government and that of the Emperor of China, and the good faith with which the Chinese Government have continued to fulfil the engagements of the treaty of Tien-tsin, have enabled her Majesty to withdraw her troops from the city of Canton, and to reduce the amount of her force on the coast and in the seas of China.

Her Majesty, always anxious to exert her influence for the preservation of peace, has concluded a convention with the Sultan of Morocco, by means of which the Sultan has been enabled to raise the amount necessary for the fulfilment of certain treaty engagements which he had contracted towards Spain, and thus to avoid the risk of a renewal of hostilities with that Power. That Convention, and papers connected with it, will be laid before you.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

Her Majesty commands us to inform you that she has directed the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you. They have been framed with a due regard to prudent economy and to the efficiency of the public service.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

Her Majesty commands us to inform you that measures for the improvement of the law will be laid before you, and among them will be a bill for rendering the title to land more simple, and its transfer more easy.

Other measures of public usefulness relating to Great Britain and Ireland will be submitted for your consideration.

Her Majesty regrets that in some parts of the United Kingdom, and in certain branches of industry, temporary causes have produced considerable pressure and privation; but her Majesty has reason to believe that the general condition of the country is sound and satisfactory.

Her Majesty confidently commends the general interests of the nation to your wisdom and your care; and she fervently prays that the blessing of Almighty God may attend your deliberations, and may guide them to the promotion of the welfare and happiness of her people.

The Lords re-assembled at five o'clock. Lord DUFFERIN, in an able speech, moved the adoption of the Address, which was seconded by the Earl of SHELBURNE.

The Earl of DERBY observed that the main object of the Address being to express the condolence of the House with her Majesty, he trusted that it would be unanimously adopted. Referring to the late Prince Consort, he said:—

Of that Royal man it is much to say that, called suddenly and in early life to a situation most exalted and perilous, surrounded by every temptation, having at

command every luxury and pleasure which the human heart could wish for, he yet knew how to avoid both temptations and perils, and that for a period of twenty-two years he blamelessly and most irreproachably discharged all the duties attached to his position. (Cheers.) He made his household a model of domestic order and family affection, and, placed in a situation of extreme difficulty, he so conducted himself that even the breath of calumny never ventured to insinuate against him the slightest abuse. (Hear, hear.) With respect to that illustrious Prince, whose loss we all lament, and to whose merits and virtues so much justice has been done in eloquent terms by the noble lord who moved, and the noble earl who seconded the Address, it may be said that he was no ordinary man. He was illustrious in the truest sense of the word, and general terms of approbation in his case convey but feeble, inadequate, and almost negative praise. He has passed from us in the prime of life and in the full vigour of bodily activity, but he has not passed away without leaving a mark behind him. He never condescended to flatter—on the contrary, on some occasions he went to the very verge of indiscretion in combating what appeared to him to be national prejudices. At the same time, he pursued steadily, silently, and most unostentatiously that line which he had chalked out to himself, and succeeded in establishing an impress of himself, which will long remain, on the habits, feelings, and hearts of the people of the country in which he lived. (Hear, hear.) Comparatively few persons have had the opportunity to know how wide was the circle of his occupations, how rare and sparing were the hours he employed even in the most innocent recreation; how assiduously he exercised a mind of more than ordinary powers and of far more than ordinary cultivation; with how comprehensive a grasp he seized on the main and leading principles of every question submitted to his consideration, and with what untiring industry he worked every question out.

After some further eulogistic remarks, his lordship went on to say:—

My lords, in the Prince Consort the Queen has lost, not only the husband of her youth, the father of her children, him to whom her youthful affections were freely given, and for whom maturer years only augmented and intensified her conjugal love, but she has lost her familiar friend, her trusted counsellor, and never-failing adviser, to whom she could look up in every difficulty and emergency, and to whom she did look up with that proud humility that none but a woman's heart can know. (Cheers.) From the surviving members of her family her Majesty has derived all the consolation that affection can give; but in the discharge of her public duties she must henceforth tread her lofty path alone, without the sustaining hand of him whose counsel had never failed her. How deeply and with what profound emotion she felt conscious of this aggravated responsibility she proved in the very presence of death, and in the first moment of that agony, when she rose beneath the overwhelming weight of that crushing sorrow, resolving, under God's blessing, to do her duty to the country. And of this I am certain, that all who hear me will pray that she may be strengthened to carry out that high resolve. (Cheers.) May He who has seen fit to inflict this heavy blow—may He who has deprived her of her one earthly comfort and support, be Himself her comforter and supporter! (Cheers.)

In the presence of that sacred sorrow he was satisfied it would be the desire of their lordships, the desire of all, on all sides of the House—not only of that but of the other House of Parliament—to contribute all in their power to spare her Majesty one additional pang under the affliction that pressed so heavily upon her.

On my own part, and on the part of those with whom I have the honour of acting, such I am satisfied is the spirit in which we shall enter on the business of this Session (Hear, hear), and I earnestly trust—as from the tenor of the Royal Speech I am induced hopefully to believe—that her Majesty's Ministers are disposed to meet us in the same spirit (Hear, hear); that they are disposed rather to initiate those useful and practical measures in which all can alike join harmoniously and cordially, and to abstain from bringing forward themselves, as well as to discourage others from broaching, those agitating topics and more violent controversies which by their possible result might add to the cares and anxieties of the Sovereign. (Cheers.)

Adverting to the American question, he said that while it was the policy of this country to recognise *de facto* governments, he did not think that the time had arrived when we could do so in the case of the Southern States; but he asked for information from her Majesty's Government with respect to the reality of the blockade of the Southern ports, and how far it ought to be recognised. He expressed an opinion that recent events in the United States would tend to develop the production of cotton in other countries, and render the supply to this country less precarious. Admitting the prudence displayed by the Government in the recent difficulty, he contended that the attitude of Canada was worthy of the highest praise, and had tended to dissipate for ever the delusion in the United States that there was any want of loyalty in that dependency of England. Allowing fully the friendly conduct of the Emperor of the French in this matter, he characterised that of the Federal Government as wanting in principles of honour and justice, and believed that they only considered how small a reparation they could grant so as to satisfy the demands of England, and they had led to the impression that they had yielded, not to a sense of justice, but the influence of force. He warned the Government not to sacrifice any belligerent right, and regretted some of the concessions in that respect which had already been made. He asked for information as to the convention with regard to Mexico, about which he expressed some misgivings, and observed upon the paragraph in the Speech relating to education, a subject which he hoped would be well considered.

Earl GRANVILLE thanked Lord Derby for his candid and patriotic speech. The Revised Code, he stated, would be gone into on Thursday, when he would state what modifications Government were



prepared to make to meet some objections which appeared to possess weight. The consideration of the Mexican question, he thought, had better be deferred in order to give their lordships time to read the papers on the subject which had been laid before them. After acknowledging the friendship, both towards this country and America, of the course pursued by the Emperor of the French in the affair of the Trent, Lord Granville expressed his unfeigned satisfaction at the preservation of peace. Whatever might happen hereafter, neutrality was the one course in which the Government would be supported by both Parliament and people as long as affairs remained in their present position. In conclusion, Lord Granville added his testimony to the memory of the late lamented Prince Consort.

After a few words from Lord LYTTELTON,

Earl RUSSELL from personal experience bore testimony to the high qualities of the late Prince Consort, to whom he attributed much of the beneficial change in the political relations between the Crown and the nation which had taken place of late years.

He stated to me, not many months ago, that it was a common opinion that there was only one occasion on which a Sovereign of this country could exercise a decided power, and that was in the choice of the First Minister of the Crown. The Prince went on to say that in his opinion that was not an occasion on which the Sovereign could exercise a control or pronounce a decision; that when a Minister had retired, from being unable to carry on the government, there was at all times some other party prepared to assume the responsibilities of office, and most likely to obtain the confidence of the country. But, he said, a transfer having been made, whether the Minister was of one party or the other, he thought that the Sovereign ought to communicate with him in the most confidential and unreserved manner with respect to the various measures to be brought forward, the fortunes of the country, and the events that might happen—that whether he belonged to one party or another the utmost confidence should prevail between the Sovereign and the Minister who came forward in Parliament as the ostensible possessor of power. I do, my lords, attribute in great measure to that opinion, which the Sovereign held in common with the Prince, the fact that there has been no feeling of bitterness among any party in this country arising from political exclusion, and that all parties during these twenty years have united in rendering that homage to the Sovereign which the conduct of her Majesty has so well deserved (Hear, hear); and the country still reaps the benefit of the good counsel which the Prince Consort gave to the Crown. (Hear, hear.)

It was the intention of the Government to preserve a strict neutrality in the affairs of America—

I cannot but think that before many months are over it will be ascertained whether the Northern States are able to accomplish that task they have set themselves of reconstructing the Union with the Southern States of America. If they are not able to do so, I am convinced it is far better that they themselves, their Government, their Congress and people should be persuaded of the inutility of their efforts, and be ready to form a treaty by which the independence of the Southern States should be acknowledged—it is far better that this conviction should come to them from the failure of their own efforts than from the intervention of any foreign Power. (Hear.) If the fortune of war, and the inutility of their efforts should induce them to acknowledge the Southern States as independent, I hope that not only the two might proceed in amity together, but we might expect that the United States would rest satisfied that the Powers of Europe had acted fairly in this contest, that they had respected the mighty Union in which liberty had for eighty years been established, and that they had been content not to interfere prematurely with the conduct of that contest. But if they should be convinced that it was by foreign interference and force that the Southern States had established their independence, depend upon it there would be a rankling feeling against that country that first interfered, an enmity and bitterness we might have to deplore for several generations. (Hear, hear.)

In the recent events the Government had been only actuated by a desire to keep intact the honour of the country.

The Earl of CARNARVON expressed a wish for full information on the question of the Southern blockade.

Lord KINGSDOWN expressed himself to be dissatisfied with the amount of reparation afforded by the Federal Government in the affair of the Trent, and thought Ministers had not insisted on an adequate reparation.

The Address was then agreed to, and the House adjourned at a quarter-past eight.

#### THEATRE LICENCES.

On Tuesday Lord DUNGANNON gave notice that on Friday, the 14th, he should call attention to the licences issued to the various theatres of the metropolis for the present year, and ask why those licences had been granted with an omission of the usual clause prohibiting theatrical performances on Good Friday and during Passion week.

#### THE CASE OF MR. SHAVER.

Lord CARNARVON having inquired relative to the arrest and imprisonment of this gentleman, who is a Canadian subject,

Lord RUSSELL said that the facts of the case as reported were correct, but that Mr. Seward, on the application of Lord Lyons, had explained to him that the oath of allegiance had been exacted from Mr. Shaver on the supposition that he was an American subject. The release of Mr. Shaver, it was true, had been made conditional on a promise not to go into the Southern States. The Federal Government claimed for the President extraordinary powers in the present crisis, not only over their own citizens, but over foreign residents; but her Majesty's Government had entered strong remonstrances to such a mode of proceeding. He had no objection to produce the correspondence.

Lord CARNARVON said he should certainly move for the papers, and expressed a hope that the Government would demand compensation.

Their Lordships adjourned at half-past five o'clock.

#### BRITISH SUBJECTS IN AMERICA.

On Monday Lord CARNARVON requested information in regard to the imprisonment of three British subjects in Fort Lafayette by order of the United States Government.

Lord RUSSELL said that a correspondence on the imprisonment of these persons had taken place with the United States Government, and that Mr. Seward had explained that the three men had been arrested for treasonable practices, and that they had not been brought to trial owing to the suspension by President Lincoln of the *habeas corpus* in the United States.

Lord DERBY, although ready to make allowance for the difficulties of the Federal Government, condemned in very strong terms the manner in which British subjects had been treated by the United States Government and the uncourteous replies made by Mr. Seward to the remonstrances of the British Government. He wished to know whether, in a case of arrest of a British subject, it was made a condition of being brought to trial that he should forswear his allegiance to his own country, and, if the right of arrest on suspicion were admitted, whether subsequent ill-treatment was justifiable.

Lord RUSSELL explained that in cases where an oath of allegiance had been tendered to British subjects it had been under the mistake that they were citizens of the United States. In one case in which it had been done the British subject had previously announced his intention of forswearing his allegiance.

#### BLOCKADE OF THE SOUTHERN COAST.

The Earl of MALMESBURY inquired what was the real state of the blockade of the Southern States, as it had been asserted by Mr. Mason that six or seven hundred vessels had run the blockade. If that were so, it was clearly such a blockade as was not justified by international law. He also asked whether any notice had been taken of a recent murder of a British subject at Pisa.

Earl RUSSELL expressed his hope that this question would not be discussed prematurely, and without formal and precise information. With regard to the other matter, urgent representations had been made on the subject by her Majesty's representative at Florence.

#### THE ALBERT MEMORIAL.

In reply to the Earl of Derby, Earl GRANVILLE said that as soon as the fund which was being raised for a memorial to the late Prince Consort was deemed sufficient for the purpose, it was the intention of the committee in whose charge the matter was to ascertain what her Majesty's wishes were with regard to the form which the memorial should take, and it was believed that her Majesty was prepared to state her opinion at the proper time.

The House then adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS. NEW MEMBERS.

The following new members took their seats on Thursday:—Mr. Cox, in the place of the late Mr. T. S. Duncombe, for Finsbury; Mr. Seely, in the place of the late Major Sibthorp, for Lincoln; Sir H. Bruce, in the place of the late Mr. Boyd, for Coleraine; Mr. Morrison, in the place of Viscount Valentia, now Earl of Mount Edgecumbe, for Plymouth; Sir R. Clifton, in the place of Mr. Justice Mellor, for Nottingham; Colonel Faue, in the place of the late Mr. Harcourt, for Oxfordshire; Mr. Potter, in the place of the late Sir J. Graham, for Carlisle; Sir P. Burrell, in the place of the late Sir C. Burrell, for New Shoreham; Mr. Vernon, in the place of the late Mr. Foley, for East Worcestershire; Mr. Turner, for South Lancashire, and Mr. Laird, for Birkenhead.

At twenty minutes past four, Lord Palmerston entered the House, and was greeted with loud cheers. Several other Cabinet Ministers followed, and Lord Palmerston almost immediately proceeded to the bar, where he announced the presentation of papers by command of her Majesty.

#### THE EDUCATION MINUTE.

Mr. LOWE gave notice that on Thursday, the 13th inst., he would lay on the table papers relating to the revised code of regulations of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education, and make a statement on the subject. (Hear, hear.)

#### MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

Mr. M. MILNES intimated that on an early day he would move for leave to bring in a bill to legalise certain marriages of affinity. (Laughter.)

#### THE ADDRESS.

The Address in reply to the Queen's Speech was moved by Mr. PORTMAN (Dorsetshire) and seconded by Mr. WESTERN WOOD (City of London).

Mr. DISRAELI took this, the earliest opportunity, of saying that the observance of neutrality in the affairs of America by the Government, which he deemed to be indispensable, was sincerely adopted and duly carried out. Although the course taken by the Government in the affair of the Trent was such as he believed would have been adopted by any Government, still he must admit that Ministers had carried out their policy with combined vigour and moderation, and while its result had been worthy of the means taken to obtain it, there had been on the part of the other side concerned a no less worthy policy pursued. The American Government had, in a crisis of enormous difficulty, acted manfully and courageously, and its language and conduct ought, therefore, to receive a generous and liberal interpretation at our hands. He urged that in all matters relating

to the foreign affairs most prominently before the notice of the public, such as the blockade of the Southern States, full information should be afforded to the House by the Government. As regarded the policy of Ministers towards Mexico, he pressed strongly that this was a question which required the most anxious consideration; for remembering that England was the first country that recognised the independence of Mexico, he should be sorry that she should be the first to strike at that independence. One of the objects of European interference in this matter now seemed to be to introduce new principles of government and even new dynasties into that country, a course which might lead to great embarrassment. He presumed that by the convention with Morocco there was no actual guarantee of the loan to that country, although it was no doubt a virtual one; and if the question involved was worthy of it, he should prefer a formal guarantee, over which the House could exercise some control. Having expressed his disinclination to enter into minute criticism of other portions of the Royal Speech, he proceeded to dwell in pathetic terms on the circumstances of the death of Prince Albert.

It is sometimes deplored by those who loved and admired him that he was thwarted occasionally in his enterprises and that he was not duly appreciated. But these are not circumstances for regret, but for congratulation. They prove the leading and original mind which has so long and so advantageously laboured for this country. Had he not encountered these obstacles, had he not been subject to this occasional distrust and misrepresentation, it would only have proved that he was a man of ordinary mould and temper. Those who move must change, those who change must necessarily disturb and alarm men's prejudices. What he had to encounter was only a proof that he was a man superior to his age, and, therefore, admirably adapted for the work of progress. There is one point, and one point only, on which I will presume for a moment to dwell, and it is not for the sake of those who hear me, or of the generation to which we belong, but it is that those who come after us may not misunderstand the nature of this illustrious man. Prince Albert was not a patron; he was not one of those who by their smiles reward excellence or stimulate exertion. His contributions to the cause of progress were far more powerful and far more precious. He gave to it his thought, his time, his toil; he gave to it his life. (Cheers.) On both sides and in all parts of this House I see many gentlemen who occasionally have acted with the Prince at those Council Boards where they conferred and consulted upon the great undertakings with which he was connected. I ask them, without fear of a denial, whether he was not the leading spirit, whether his was not the mind which foresaw the difficulty, his not the resources that supplied the remedy; whether his was not the courage which sustained them under apparently overpowering difficulties; whether every one who worked with him did not feel that he was the real originator of those great plans of improvement which they assisted in carrying out. But what, Sir, avail these words? This House to-night has been asked by the hon. gentleman to condole with the Crown upon this great calamity. That is not an easy office. (Hear, hear.) To condole, in general, is the office of those who, without the pale of sorrow, still feel for the sorrowing. But in this instance the country is as heart-stricken as its Queen. (Hear, hear.) Yet in the mutual sensibility of Sovereign and people there is something noble—something which elevates the spirit beyond the ordinary calamity of earthly sorrow. (Hear, hear.) The counties, the cities, and the corporations of the realm—those illustrious associations of learning and science and art and skill of which he was the bright ornament and inspiring spirit, have bowed before the Throne in this great calamity. (Hear, hear.) It does not become the Parliament of the country to be silent. The expression of our feelings may be late, but even in that lateness some propriety will be observed. We, to-night—the two Houses—sanction the expression of the public sorrow, and ratify, as it were, the record of a nation's woe. It is with these feelings, Sir, that I shall support the Address of the hon. member. (Cheers.)

Lord PALMERSTON expressed his gratification that the Address to the Throne would be unanimously adopted by the House. Mr. Disraeli had, however, made some observations which it would ill become the Government not to notice. The right hon. gentleman had expressed his approval of the conduct of the Government in the affair of the Trent, and he thought the House and the country would also approve of the firmness and moderation with which Lord Russell had acted, and the promptitude and vigour displayed by the departments of the Admiralty and the War-office in carrying out the measures which under the circumstances the Government had adopted while the matter in dispute was pending. The right hon. gentleman had handsomely allowed merit to the Government for the observance of neutrality in the affairs of America, and from that neutrality it was not the intention of the Government to depart; and however they might deplore the calamitous contest which was taking place in the United States, it would not be consistent with our national duty or honour in any way to interfere in a matter with which we had nothing to do. With regard to the interference in Mexico, the convention would show that there was no design to do anything beyond the establishment of some form of government with which foreign Governments could hold proper political and commercial relations. As to a direct guarantee of the loan to Morocco, he asked the House to pause until they saw the convention, when it would be found that all that was done was that certain persons were appointed to receive certain customs duties in Morocco to be made applicable to the payment of the interest and sinking fund of the loan. What had been done was necessary to prevent a renewal of war between Spain and Morocco. The noble lord then dealt with due feeling and emphasis on that part of the Address which related to the expression of condolence by the House to her Majesty on the death of the Prince Consort.



After a few words from Mr. HADFIELD, Mr. MAGUIRE, referring to the paragraph in the Speech alluding to the sound and satisfactory condition of the country, denied that it was applicable to Ireland, where great distress prevailed, which the Government seemed to disregard.

Sir R. PEEL said that he was sure the great majority of the people of Ireland who knew the real state of the case would not lay great weight on the observations of the hon. gentleman, which were full of inaccuracies. He did not deny that there was distress in Ireland; but there was a sufficiency of food in that country, and funds convertible for purchasing it, while great charitable efforts had been made by the landed proprietors and the poor-law authorities of Ireland to relieve the distress which existed.

Mr. V. SCULLY reiterated the assertion that distress existed in Ireland.

The Address was then agreed to, and the House adjourned at a quarter to eight.

#### CHURCH-RATES.

On Friday Sir J. TRELAWNY gave notice that on Tuesday he would move for leave to introduce a bill for the abolition of Church-rates. (Hear, hear.)

#### REPORT ON THE ADDRESS.

On the report of the Committee on the Address, Mr. GREGORY observed that he had been unwilling the preceding night to disturb the unanimity of the vote on the Address; but there was one point connected with the conflict now going on in America which was of much importance—the condition of the blockade of the Southern ports. There was reason to doubt whether this blockade was effective, whether it was more than a paper blockade, and he should take an early opportunity of bring this question before the House.

Mr. BENTINCK said he had heard the announcement made by Mr. Gregory with pleasure. If it should appear that the blockade was a mere paper blockade, the recognition of it by us would be a violation of the principle of non-intervention.

Mr. GRIFFITH made a few observations upon the subject of the Morocco loan.

The report was then agreed to.

#### HIGHWAYS.

Sir G. GREY, in moving for leave to bring in a bill for the better management of highways in England, stated that it was identical in its principle with a bill which had been introduced in a previous session, and similar to it in most of its details. Mr. BARROW said he was strongly opposed to the principle of the measure. Leave was given to bring in the bill.

#### DECLARATIONS FOR OFFICES ABOLITION.

On the motion of Mr. HADFIELD, permission was given for the introduction of a bill rendering it unnecessary to make and subscribe certain declarations as a qualification for offices and employment.

Mr. NEWDEGATE said this particular measure was always passed by the House in compliment to the hon. gentleman—(a laugh),—but was invariably rejected in another place by a majority of two to one. To adopt this bill would be to reverse the whole course of legislation for the last thirty-two years.

#### WHIPPING.

Mr. HADFIELD likewise obtained leave to bring in a bill to abolish punishment by whipping for offences committed by criminal prisoners; and to amend so much of an act for the more speedy trial and punishment of juvenile offenders as relates to the whipping of offenders, after a few remarks by Sir G. GREY.

Mr. HENNESSEY obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law for the relief of the poor in Ireland.

The House adjourned at twenty-five minutes to six o'clock till Monday.

#### RIGHTS OF BELLIGERENTS AND NEUTRALS.

On Monday Mr. CORDEN gave notice that he would on an early occasion call the attention of the House to the present state of international maritime law, as affecting the rights of belligerents and neutrals.

#### CHURCH-RATES.

Lord A. CHURCHILL inquired whether it was the intention of the Government to deal with the Church-rate question this session?

Sir G. GREY said it was not the intention of the Government to propose any bill upon the subject.

#### ASSESSMENT OF THE INCOME-TAX.

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY complained of the harshness with which the income-tax was often collected, and the arbitrary surcharges which were often made. Mr. GLADSTONE, in reply, expressed his conviction that, as a rule, the grievances complained of were inherent in the nature of the tax. He said that the Government were not in any way responsible for the collectors and assessors, who derived their authority from local sources, and were under local control. He was of opinion that it was desirable the Government should take in its hands the assessment and collection of direct taxes. He apologised for the surcharges on the ground of the difficulty which was experienced in getting at a man's real income.

Mr. G. CLIVE moved for and obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to parochial assessment.

#### FIRES IN LONDON.

Mr. HANKEY moved for a select committee to inquire into the existing state of legislation, and of any existing arrangements for the protection of life

and property against fires in the metropolis. The motion was agreed to.

#### SUPPLY EXCHEQUER BILLS.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER obtained leave to amend the act relating to Supply Exchequer Bills, and to charge the same on the Consolidated Fund; to repeal the provisions of an act by which authority is given to the Treasury to fund Exchequer Bills, the main object being to alter an enactment of last session by which Exchequer Bills were allowed to be current for five years, and to limit the re-issue of those bills to one year, and to put an end to the power of funding Exchequer Bills and Supply Exchequer Bills without the authority of Parliament.

#### INDIAN STOCK.

Sir C. WOOD obtained leave to bring in a bill to provide for the registration and transfer of India stock at the Bank of Ireland, and for the mutual transfer of such stocks from and to the Banks of England and Ireland respectively.

The House adjourned at five minutes to six.

#### THE ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN.

In the Address to her Majesty, which is generally only an echo of the Speech from the Throne, the following paragraphs have this year been inserted, to mark the sympathy of Parliament in the great loss which her Majesty has just sustained:—

To take this first opportunity of offering to her Majesty our sincere condolence on the afflicting dispensation of Providence with which her Majesty and this nation have been visited in the death of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort.

To assure her Majesty of our heartfelt participation in the universal feeling of sympathy with her Majesty under this calamitous bereavement, and in the deep sense entertained by all classes of her Majesty's subjects of the irreparable loss which the country has sustained in a Prince whose tender attachment to her Majesty, whose eminent virtues, and whose high attainments, unceasingly devoted to the interests of this country, won for him general love and admiration, and will cause his name to be held in grateful and affectionate remembrance.

To assure her Majesty that it is our earnest prayer that her Majesty's health, in which her faithful people take so lively an interest, will not be impaired by overwhelming grief, and that this kingdom will long continue to enjoy the blessings of a reign with which its happiness and welfare are so intimately associated.

#### PUBLIC MEN ON THE QUESTIONS OF THE DAY.

Mr. BRIGHT, M.P., was present at the anniversary dinner of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, on Tuesday, February 4th, and spoke at considerable length. He regretted the insignificant numbers of the British Chambers of Commerce, characterising them as vigilance committees for watching the interests of industry, and upbraiding them with their faint-heartedness in dealing with the political side of commercial questions. He did not wish, he said, to see them discussing either "Essays and Reviews" or the comparative claims of Lord Derby and Lord Palmerston to the Premiership—and on the latter question, at all events, he personally would be at a loss to make up his mind—but he did wish to see them nibble less at small suggestions like expediting the Holyhead mails, and face more courageously the greater issues of commercial politics. He then launched into that projected reform of maritime law which would respect all private property not contraband at sea. Mr. Bright did not propose either to give up the law of contraband, or to do away with the right of blockade, but simply answered some of the more obvious objections to exempting private property at sea that is not contraband of war. Mr. Bright then urged on Chambers of Commerce an investigation into the vast expenditure of the British Government, with the view of reducing it. In the last twenty years, he said, the Government have received in taxation and spent at least 300,000,000*l.* more than in the previous twenty years, an amount which he estimated as equal to all the dividends of all the railways in the United Kingdom during that period, and almost as much the capital sunk in them. After stating the evil, Mr. Bright left the difficulty to the Chambers of Commerce, and launched into the cotton supply question. He proved by extracts from his own speeches in 1847 and 1850 that he had warned the country that Lancashire would one day suffer from a sudden explosion of the slavery system in America, and upbraided the Government for not having taken up the evil seriously in time. The Government of India, he said, was not to blame, being too overlaid with care already; and this led him into the commercial advantages which India might derive from his favourite scheme of five independent Presidencies, directly subordinated only to the British Secretariat. Reverting to Lancashire, he deprecated all idea of breaking the blockade on financial as well as political grounds. If the blockade, he said, causes cotton to rise to 1*s.* a pound, war with the North, which is the result of breaking it, would cause cotton to rise to 5*s.* a pound. Nor do either manufacturers or workmen in Lancashire wish it. Nor do they look for subsidies from the Government. They are prepared to bear their own heavy burden. To say nothing of the cowardice of striking a man "with one arm in a sling" whom you would not care to strike if in full force, the distress caused by war would be worse than the distress caused by the blockade. As to the charge of inefficiency, it cannot both be inefficient and disastrous on account of its efficiency. If

it shuts out the cotton, it is efficient; if it does not, it is harmless. In conclusion, Mr. Bright urged the union of Chambers of Commerce in a central association, which would enhance their power a hundred-fold.

Mr. Adderley was called upon to speak in answer to the toast of the colonies. He complained of the paradox of permitting the colonies to exact high protective duties from our merchants at the very time when the latter are paying high taxes for the military defences of those colonies.

On Monday Mr. Milner Gibson, the president of the Board of Trade, paid his annual visit to his constituents at Ashton-under-Lyne. Several thousand persons were present. Mr. Kenworthy, the mayor, presided. Mr. GIBSON was received with great enthusiasm. A considerable portion of the right hon. gentleman's speech, which lasted nearly an hour, was devoted to illustrations of the beneficial effect of the commercial policy with which he and others had been associated for the last twenty years. Great as had been the pressure on trade during the past year, as shown by the decrease of exports, it did not appear to have been so severe as was the pressure from the autumn of 1857 to the autumn of 1858. The total value of our exports from the United Kingdom in 1861 was 125,115,000*l.* against 135,691,000*l.* in 1860; the decrease in the twelve months from November, 1857, to October, 1858, was about 15,000,000*l.* In the year just ended the percentage decrease of our exports had been heavier upon linens and iron than upon cotton, whilst in coal, machinery, and pig-iron the exports showed an increase. Our exports to the United States had decreased by 12½ millions sterling, or 42 per cent. Our exports to France, exclusive of corn, had been 7,944,724*l.* in 1861, against 5,244,703*l.* in 1860. But if the increased export to France for the whole year had been in the same ratio as it was from September to December, 1861, since the new treaty had been in operation, the year's total would have been over ten millions. (Cheers.) Comparing the last four months of 1861 with the same period of 1860, the exports to France had increased by 81 per cent. The imports from France in 1861 had been nearly 15½ millions sterling, against 12,783,000*l.* in 1860. The exports to Italy during 1861 had been 5,780,980*l.* against 4,514,287*l.* in 1860, the chief increase being to Naples and Sicily. (Applause.) After expressing his satisfaction at the repeal of the paper duty, Mr. Gibson referred to the civil war in America. He looked upon the severance of the United States as a calamity for the world; but he spoke strongly in behalf of strict neutrality as the duty of England. (Cheers.) He thought our Government had done its duty in the Trent dispute—(applause)—and he was very sorry to hear Lord Derby express his regret that the new rule was being adjusted by England of not taking our enemy's goods from the ship of our friend. In the course of his speech Mr. Gibson referred to a letter written to him on behalf of the Church Defence Association, and declared that he held it to be not inconsistent with his position as a member of the Church of England to believe in the great Protestant principle of the right of private judgment and of religious equality. Mr. Gibson concluded his speech amid great cheering.

Subsequently the meeting, which was extremely crowded, terminated in disorder on the apparent opening of a discussion by some partisans of the Church Association, which led to a rush on the platform, and the mayor declared the proceedings closed.

#### THE DESPATCH OF TROOPS AND STORES TO CANADA.

The American mail has brought intelligence that the steamer *Mauritius*, with troops on board, put into St. John's, Newfoundland, on the 24th ult., for coal. She had experienced fearful wet weather, and been obliged to throw many horses overboard.

The *Times* has a general article, giving interesting facts with regard to the measures adopted, during the recent crisis, for reinforcing Canada:—

When the news of the "Trent affair" reached England, Canada had only a garrison of less than 5,000 men of all arms and ranks. In simple truth, the garrison before Christmas only amounted to one field battery, two batteries of artillery, six officers of engineers, four regiments of infantry, an army hospital corps of twelve men, a commissariat staff of one rank and file (!), and the Royal Canadian Rifles, 1,050 strong. In Nova Scotia the force was equally low, for, though divided between Halifax and New Brunswick, the total strength was only 2,000 men—a garrison of, in all, only 7,000 troops to defend the exposed frontier of a country as large as Europe. With the first news of the Trent outrage, every effort was made by the War Department to strengthen the colony with men and munitions of war; but the attempt had to be made at the worst possible time of the year, and, though the Government took up at once and in a rapid succession the finest and best-found steamers in our merchant navy, only one—the *Persia*—succeeded in getting up the St. Lawrence as far as Bic, and her able commander could only manage to land the troops, and was obliged, after losing his boats among the ice, and leaving part of his crew on shore, to return with the military stores to Halifax. In all eighteen powerful steamers were despatched—the *Melbourne*, *Australasian*, *Persia*, *Niagara*, *Adriatic*, *Parana*, *Delta*, *Magdalena*, *Asia*, *Canada*, *Calcutta*, *Cleopatra*, *Mauritius*, *Hibernia*, *Arabia*, *Adelaide*, *Victoria*, and *St. Andrew*. The united freights of these vessels enabled the War-office to send away a perfect *corps d'armée* of 12,000 men, complete in all save cavalry, even to the most minute working details of commissariat, staff corps, military train, army hospital corps, military store department, and engineers, with garrison and field artill-



lery. By these reinforcements the garrison of Canada has been raised from 5,000 to 13,000 men; that of Halifax to 3,000; New Brunswick to 2,000; and Newfoundland has 200 additional artillerymen to man the guns in the batteries at the mouth of the harbour of St. John. In all, therefore, there is now a total force in Canada and the provinces of 18,000, exclusive of the Militia and Volunteers. With regard to military stores, there have been sent out with the troops 31,000 rifles, 31,000 sets of accoutrements, 3,000,000 rounds of ammunition, 16,000 great coats, and 12,000 blankets. To Halifax have been sent 15,000 rifles, 10,000 muskets, 20,000 sets of accoutrements, 7,000,000 rounds of ammunition, with 8,000 great coats and 8,000 blankets; while New Brunswick has received an addition of 20,000 rifles, 20,000 accoutrements, 5,000,000 rounds of ammunition, 16,000 great coats, and 16,000 blankets. These, however, though large amounts, are only among the items of the stores that have been despatched—such as two complete 12-pounder batteries, one 9-pounder battery, 30 sledges with harness complete; forge and hand carts, spare tumbrils and ambulance waggons, scaling-ladders, entrenching tools, tools for sappers, immense quantities of hospital stores and bedding for the purveyors, 400 cases of medical comforts, hospital clothing, 25 pairs of litters, 150 pack-saddles, six hospital waggons, a large number of 100-pounder Armstrongs, with carriages and platforms complete, and stores of shell; engineers' tools, an electric telegraph, with wires, batteries, and instruments; 1,000 solid shot for the North American squadron, 5,000 32-pounder naval shells, 5,000 10-inch naval shells, more than 1,000 tons of gunpowder, and 15,000 suits of warm clothing for the troops recently sent. The warm clothing, indeed, is in truth very warm clothing, inasmuch as it consists, in addition to the soldier's ordinary dress, of one pair of knee boots, one fur cap, one pair of fur mitts, two flannel jerseys, two pair of flannel drawers, one chambray jacket, two pair of flannel stockings, and one sheepskin coat. All these, however, with the exception of the warm clothing, may be considered as reserve stores, inasmuch as every regiment and battalion took with them one marquee, two hospital tents, 130 circular tents, 1,800 blankets, 900 canteens, 180 camp kettles, two medicine chests, 900 surgical bandages, 900 cholera belts, 70 hatchets, two pack-saddles, 10 spades, 10 shovels, 16 pickaxes, 20 felling-axes, six saws, six files, 12 whetstones, 10 hammers, and 20 wedges.

All these troops and stores were collected and shipped for Canada in little more than thirty days.

The article then gives particulars of the arrangements for the sledge transport of the troops across Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to Canada. Warm testimony is borne to the efficient services of Quartermaster-General Doyle, and of the Lieutenant-Governors and other officers of the two colonies.

### Postscript.

Wednesday, February 12, 1862.  
AMERICA.

The subjoined are additional details of the news brought by the Arabia:—

The following official despatch from General Burnside is published by the papers. It is dated "Head-quarters, Department of North Carolina, Hatteras Inlet, Jan. 26, 1862." General Burnside states:—

We left our anchorage at Annapolis on Thursday, the 9th, and, after a protracted passage, owing to dense fogs, arrived at Fortress Monroe on Friday night, at twelve o'clock. Leaving Fortress Monroe on Saturday, at ten in the morning, we proceeded at once to sea; but owing to fogs on Sunday night, our progress was very slow. On Monday, the 13th, the weather had cleared, with a heavy wind and a rough sea, which caused our vessels to labour very heavily, and some were obliged to cut loose from the vessels they were towing. Most of them, however, passed over the bar, and anchored inside the harbour about twelve o'clock at noon on the 15th, just in time to escape the severe gale of Monday night and Tuesday.

The propeller New York ran on to the bar at the entrance to the harbour, and, owing to the severe weather and want of small boats, we could render her no assistance. She was laden with stores, and was lost.

The general also says he had been led to believe that he would find experienced pilots at Hatteras, but had great difficulty in accomplishing his wish for want of proper accommodations. He adds that he would commence that day to build a wharf for landing supplies. The men were cheerful and patient, and he would proceed with confidence.

An accident occurred in an effort to relieve the steamer New York, by which a boat was swamped, and the lives of Colonel Allen, of the 9th New Jersey, his surgeon, and a mate of the boat, were lost.

After the arrival of the expedition at Hatteras, the enemy made their appearance in one or two vessels, on a reconnoitring expedition. Our boats gave chase and drove them back. The transports and vessels grounded will be got off by the aid of the tugboats. Only one, the New York, was lost, and no lives, the three above referred to excepted.

The gunboat Zouave, though not mentioned in the official report, and the Grapeshot, one of the five floating batteries, are also stated to have been lost. The City of New York had stores to the value of \$200,000 on board. Several of the vessels intended to supply the fleet with water had refused to start at the setting out of the expedition.

The forward movement of General McClellan has not yet commenced. That officer is in good health, and has appeared before the Committee on the Defences and Fortifications of the Great Lake and Rivers.

The Committee appointed to report upon the gunboat contracts made by Mr. Morgan, brother-in-law of Secretary Welles, have censured the Secretary and condemned the system.

The House Committee on the District of Columbia have decided to report adversely on the proposition to abolish slavery in the district.

Seven of the bridge-burners in Missouri have been sentenced to be shot, and the sentence has been approved by General Halleck.

The *Richmond Dispatch* has reliable authority for making the statement that General Beauregard takes command of the army at Columbus, Kentucky, and General Gustavus W. Smith succeeds him in the position he has so long and so acceptably occupied. At Columbus we understand that General Beauregard is subordinate to no one except General A. Sidney Johnston. This change goes into effect without delay.

### FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 11 (Evening).

The Senate at to-day's sitting unanimously declared that it did not oppose the promulgation of the law for the conversion of the Four and a Half per Cent. Rentes.

### ITALY.

TURIN, Feb. 11.

Popular demonstrations have taken place in several other Italian towns, the people everywhere shouting, "Rome the capital of Italy!"

In Naples, where a similar demonstration took place, many priests joined the people.

The brigands infesting the neighbourhood of Ricigliano have nearly all been made prisoners.

### YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords, Lord TRURO gave notice that on that day fortnight he should call attention to the state of the volunteer movement, and inquire whether the Government was disposed to grant further aid to that force, and if so, of what nature.

The Earl of St. GERMAN (Lord Steward) brought up the answer of her Majesty to the address in answer to the speech from the throne:—"I return you my most sincere thanks for your dutiful and affectionate address, and especially for the manner in which you have assured me of your feeling for the irreparable loss which has been sustained by myself and the country in the afflicting dispensation of Providence which bows me to the earth."

The House adjourned at a quarter to five.

In the House of Commons a new writ for the borough of Leicester was ordered to issue, in the room of Mr. John Biggs, who has retired.

In answer to Mr. Dawson, Sir R. PEEL said it was intended to introduce a Bill for the Registration of Births and Deaths in Ireland. The question of the Law of Marriage in Ireland was under consideration.

In answer to Mr. H. Lewis, Sir G. GREY said that he had not directed any inquiry into the case of the recent murder of Mr. Wincott, of South-street, Manchester-square, and the sentence of the magistrate on four of the men abetting in the murder to the punishment of six weeks' and one month's imprisonment respectively, as he presumed the evidence before the magistrate was such as induced him to pass that sentence: and he was the less inclined to do so now, as a coroner's jury having returned a verdict of murder against the persons involved, it would tend to prejudice a case which was to come before a jury.

### BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. WHITE moved that so soon as the estimates are ready, one night in each week be given to their consideration; motions on going into committee of supply on that day not to be permitted except by express permission of the House; arguing that there was the necessity of giving the fullest and most regular consideration to that which related to the important subject of the public expenditure.

Mr. EWART seconded the motion.

Sir G. GREY was inclined to admit that if one day of the week—Thursday, for instance—was devoted to the consideration of the estimates, and that day secured for the purpose by establishing a rule that the Speaker do leave the chair without any preliminary motion on going into committee of supply being made, it would tend to a more careful and adequate consideration of the estimates. He was, therefore, not opposed to the proposal of the hon. gentleman in substance, but he was afraid that if it was adopted in its present form, it might lead to some inconvenience.

The motion was opposed by Mr. Walpole and Mr. Disraeli, and supported by Sir G. C. Lewis.

Lord PALMERSTON suggested the withdrawal of the motion; but with respect to the general question, he was rather disposed to agree with Mr. Walpole and Mr. Disraeli, and was fully impressed with the importance of the functions of the House as the organ of public opinion, and he was therefore opposed to the sweeping proposal made last year to get rid of motions on going into committee of supply. Still he thought it possible to restrain the latitude to which that right might be carried, and it was a fair question for the consideration of the House whether for one day we might not be deprived of the privilege in question.

The motion was withdrawn.

Mr. ARTON moved for and obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to the recovery of damages by workmen and servants, and of compensation to their families killed by accidents.

Mr. M. MILNES moved for and obtained leave to bring in a bill to render legal certain marriages of affinity, and which, he stated, would include Scotland and Ireland.

### CHURCH-RATES.

Sir C. DOUGLAS, for Sir J. Trevelyan, asked leave to introduce a bill for the abolition of church-rates.

Mr. S. ESTCOTE: This bill is identical with that

of last year. Now we do not gain much by repeating the same routine, year after year. We are not making any real progress. (Hear, hear.) In order, therefore, to do something to widen the discussion, which is much too narrow, my intention is to meet the bill on its second reading, by a resolution drawing the attention of the House to its one-sided character, and eliciting a recognition of the principle on which legislation should be founded.

Mr. D. GRIFFITHS declared it was an opprobrium to the House that this question had not been settled. He was determined, upon the present occasion, not to confine his vote to a mere negative of the proposition of the hon. baronet.

The SPEAKER, here interposing, said he must remind the House that, although in the case of unopposed motions it was competent for one hon. member to avail himself of the assistance of another hon. member to make a motion on his behalf, that rule did not extend to controverted questions. And, therefore, if upon the present occasion any hon. gentleman objects to the reception of the motion, I must hold such objection good.

Sir C. DOUGLAS: I ought, perhaps, to have stated that my hon. friend was in the House a few minutes previously to the motion coming on, but he was unexpectedly called away.

No opposition being offered to the motion, leave was given to introduce the bill.

Mr. NEWDEGATE obtained leave to bring in a bill to establish a charge in lieu of Church-rates, and for the commutation thereof, and to afford facilities for providing funds applicable to the purposes of Church-rates.

Mr. BRISTOW obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the Metropolis Local Management Act.

Mr. COLLIER obtained leave to bring in a bill to prohibit the payment of the expenses of voters taken to the poll in boroughs.

The House adjourned at twenty minutes past seven.

### THE REVISED CODE.

A deputation to present a memorial urging the withdrawal of the Revised Code on Education had an interview with Viscount Palmerston yesterday. The deputation was introduced by Sir James Kay Shuttleworth, Bart., who, in a speech of considerable length, set before his lordship the views of the various bodies represented in reference to the new educational code. Other members of the deputation having addressed his lordship, the memorial was presented. Lord Palmerston, in reply, said:—

Well, gentlemen, you will not expect me to say, on the present occasion, anything more than that I am very much obliged by you for coming here to explain at large the views which you entertain upon the subject which has brought us together. I am quite aware that there is nothing of a political character in the feeling which has arisen upon this question. We have good reason to know that that feeling has wide-spread throughout the country, and it is, therefore, deserving our serious attention. You are aware that Mr. Lowe has given notice in the House of Commons that, on Thursday next, he will make a statement upon this subject, and you will not, therefore, expect me to anticipate what he is going to say; but we are quite sensible of the importance of the matter and of the feelings of those gentlemen whom I see here, which have compelled them to come here to state their objections to the new code. We know that it arises entirely from the strong interest which they take in the progress of education, and not from any political motive of any sort or kind.

QUALIFICATION FOR OFFICES ABOLITION.—A bill, introduced by Mr. Hadfield, recites the various acts which prescribe certain declarations of religious profession as obligatory upon persons assuming or being elected or appointed to municipal offices, and other public trusts, offices, or employments, and proposes to enact that the obligation to make such declarations shall be abolished. It is similar to the bill that was introduced last year.

The subscriptions in aid of the Albert Memorial Fund amount to over 30,000*l*.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Cologne on Friday, by the afternoon train of the Rhenish Railway. His Royal Highness and suite dined in the reserved saloon of the station, and soon afterwards proceeded on his journey to Berlin.

CONVOCATION met yesterday in the Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster Abbey. In the Upper House an address of condolence with her Majesty was agreed to. Archdeacon Denison raised a discussion in the Lower House on the Revised Minutes on Education.

THE MARYLEBONE MURDER.—The adjourned inquest on the body of Mr. Wincott, the unfortunate man who was brutally stabbed in Marylebone a few days ago, was held yesterday. The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against the four men who were concerned in the outrage.

### MARK LANE.—THIS DAY.

The fresh arrivals of English wheat to this morning's market were very moderate. All dry parcels were taken off steadily, at full currencies: otherwise, the trade ruled heavy, at about previous quotations. In foreign wheat—the supply of which was tolerably extensive,—a fair business was transacted, and prices ruled firm. Floating cargoes of grain were in moderate request, on former terms. The demand for barley was steady, and the quotations were well maintained. Malt was a dull inquiry, yet no further change took place in prices. Oats moved off steadily, and their value was fairly supported.



## TO ADVERTISERS.

The Terms for Advertising in THE NONCONFORMIST are as follows:—

One Line . . . . . A Shilling.  
Each additional Line . . . . . Sixpence.

There are, on an average, eight words in a line.

Advertisers of all classes will find THE NONCONFORMIST a valuable Medium for their Announcements.

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Stamped Copies are supplied through the Post-office, direct from the Publishing-office, or by any News Agent, on the following terms, for payment in advance:—

	£. s. d.
Per Quarter . . . . .	0 6 6
„ Half-year . . . . .	0 13 0
„ Year . . . . .	1 6 0

Unstamped Copies may be had at the Railway Station, and of the Local Booksellers and News Agents; but an unstamped copy sent by post must have a penny postage stamp affixed each time of transmission.

The NONCONFORMIST is registered for transmission abroad.

Published by ARTHUR MIALI (to whom it is requested that all Post-office Orders may be made payable), 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

The Office of the *Nonconformist* is now Removed from 25 to 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C., and it is requested that all letters, &c., may in future be sent to the latter address.

## The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1862.

## SUMMARY.

If her Majesty's Ministers make little haste to present their few measures to Parliament, those members who represent religious freedom in the House are taking time by the forelock. Mr. Milnes's Bill for legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister, Mr. Hadfield's Declaration for Offices Abolition Bill, and Sir John Trelawny's measure for abolishing Church-rates, have not only been introduced, but read a first time. Mr. Newdegate can only account for Mr. Hadfield's success by the respect entertained for him generally in the House; as though Parliament passed measures simply to gratify private members. The position of the Church rate question is now clearly defined. Both the Government and the Opposition decline to bring in any bill on the question. Sir John Trelawny, after the decision of last Session, has offered to those who defeated his Bill ample opportunity of discussing a compromise scheme. But they refuse to avail themselves of it, although Mr. Griffith, one of the opponents of abolition, speaks of such tactics as "unworthy," and admits the obligation to take action. But on the second reading of Sir John's Bill, Mr. S. Estcourt proposes to meet it, not, as before, by a simple negative, but by a resolution the purport of which will be to draw attention to what appears to him to be the one-sided character of the Bill itself, and to obtain from the House the recognition of some distinct principle on which legislation may be founded. This is clearly a simple evasion of the responsibility thrown upon the pro-Church-rate party. "What Parliament and the country want now; and what they expect from the Conservative party," says the *Daily News*, "is not the discussion of an abstract principle, but a practical measure for settling the question. One such measure is already before the House. If the Conservatives have a better measure to propose, let it be introduced by all means. If no such measure is brought forward, they will practically confess their inability to meet the responsibility they have assumed, and Sir J. Trelawny will of course go forward with his Bill."

To-morrow Mr. Lowe, the Vice-President of the Board of Education, is to make a statement relative to the Revised Code. It is no longer doubtful that the pressure of the opponents of this scheme has proved to a great extent successful. Yesterday Lord Palmerston received a deputation from various Church Education Societies, the Training Colleges, the Wesleyans, and the British and Foreign School Society, who presented a memorial asking that the New Minute may be withdrawn, "and that any modifications which might be found to be desirable in the existing system, with a view to prevent an undue growth of the public grant, to secure simplicity in its administration and greater efficiency in its results, might be made in conformity with the principles of the preceding minutes of the Committee of Council on Education." The Premier's reply, though necessarily vague, seems to foreshadow a considerable modification of the Revised Code, if not its entire withdrawal.

The Convocation of the province of Canterbury re-assembled yesterday, and the proceedings indicate that the bishops and clergy are not satisfied with what they describe to be their merely defensive attitude. In the Upper House, on the motion of the Bishop of Oxford, a motion was carried in favour of the resumption of synodical action and for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the true and statutable manner of enacting canons in provincial synods. A committee was also appointed in the Lower House to make a representation to Government hostile to the Revised Code, and to prevent the secularisation of education. Archdeacon Denison in making the proposal reiterated his dictum that they were a National Church, and that it was their duty to see that no link of the connexion between the Church and the State should be divided. Convocation is not only an agitating assembly, but now avowedly seeks legislative power. In other quarters we see the insolent spirit of the Church faction. On Monday Mr. Milner Gibson addressed his constituents at Ashton, and had the courage to express his desire for the abolition of Church-rates, and his attachment to the principle of religious equality—avowals which provoked so great an uproar from a knot of Church Defence malcontents that the meeting was broken up in confusion.

The coroner's inquest on the victims of the melancholy colliery accident at New Hartley has not led to many revelations. The causes of the calamity were obvious enough, and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts, with the expression of an emphatic opinion "of the imperative necessity of all working collieries having at least a second shaft or outlet to afford the workmen the means of escape should any obstruction take place, and that in future beams of colliery engines should be made of malleable instead of cast metal." Evidence has been produced to show that, in the long run, two shafts are more economical than one. But, however that may be, there can be no doubt that a legislative remedy will be applied in the case. Appended to the verdict is a cordial expression of admiration at "the heroic courage of the miners and others who, at the risk of their own lives, for so many nights and days devoted their best skill and energies to rescue the unfortunate men who were lost." The liberality of the public has supplied a fund of more than 40,000*l.* for the benefit of the widows and orphans at New Hartley. It is unfortunate that a portion of this munificent subscription, which is much more than is required for its specific object, cannot be diverted to reward these heroic men.

The most interesting item of European news is the silent revolution taking place in Russia. The Ministers of the Czar have, for the first time, published their budget; and the Assembly of Nobles at Moscow have been indulging in the luxury of regular debate, and have adopted an address to the Emperor asking for local self-government, the responsibility of Government officials, the introduction of oral evidence in judicial proceedings, and the free discussion of measures of reform. Popular demonstrations in all the principal towns of Italy are a sign, not only of the general impatience at the delay in settling the Roman question, but an indignant protest against the statements of the recently-published Papal despatches.

From America we hear of the arrival of General Burnside's expedition in Pamlico Sound, after being considerably damaged by a tempest. Its apparent object is to cut off the railway communication between the Confederate army on the Potomac and the Southern States. General Beauregard has gone to Kentucky to repair, if possible, the disaster sustained by the Confederate arms. Meanwhile, the Federal Congress decline at present to abolish slavery in the district of Columbia.

British Columbia promises to rival California in auriferous wealth. During the past year a new district called Cariboo, between the Fraser River and the Rocky Mountains, has become a perfect El Dorado. Between May and September that barren region, which a little more than a twelvemonth since was a solitude, yielded more than a million sterling to the adventurers who flocked even from California to share in the golden harvest. Cariboo is now peopled by some 5,000 miners, the most unskilled of whom could earn 2*l.* a-day, while many have realised fabulous sums. One earned 3½ *lbs.* (185*l.* 6*s.*) in one day. 1,700 *dols.* worth was "dug out of two crevices in the 'rock less than three feet under the surface,' 900 *dollars* worth was obtained "in one painful of dirt"; and four men in one day's work took out 25*lb.* weight, valued at 5,000 *dollars*. These are, of course, exceptional cases of good luck, and are likely to cease when the riches of the surface are exhausted, and deep mining is required. Of course the prices of the necessities of life are proportionate to the extravagant gains of the adventurers; but it is satisfactory to hear that the climate is most salubrious, that order

is preserved among the diggers, and that crime is rare. A rush of emigrants from the mother-country to British Columbia will no doubt set in.

## PARLIAMENT.

The opening of Parliament by Commission is seldom very lively, either as a spectacle or as a ceremony of State. This year there were additional causes at work to enhance the ordinary dullness of the occasion. The recent decease of the Prince Consort cast a gloom over both public and Parliamentary feeling, indisposing most to witness a ceremony the most notable feature of which would be the vacant space usually occupied by Prince Albert's chair, and clothing in habiliments of mourning the few visitors who did appear. Nor was the depression of spirits originating in the work of death counteracted in the slightest degree by political excitement. The happy termination of the Trent affair had satisfied public desire for the time being, and but little care was felt, and less expectation indulged, as to the programme of the session which her Majesty's Ministers might submit to Parliament in the Queen's speech. The new season of legislative labour, consequently, was inaugurated on Thursday last, in the coldest, driest, and most formal manner.

The Royal Speech, prepared by the Cabinet, and read by the Lord Chancellor to an unusually meagre representation of both Houses, corresponded, with tolerable exactness, with public anticipation. A brief, but pathetic, reference to her Majesty's "calamitous, untimely and irreparable loss of her beloved Consort," and a grateful acknowledgment of the general and cordial sympathy of her people, an assurance of continued friendliness in her relations to foreign Powers, and of her trust that peace would not be disturbed—a few words descriptive of the Trent affair and its satisfactory settlement—a warm appreciation of Canadian loyalty and patriotism—a paragraph relating to wrongs inflicted by Mexico on foreign residents, and the convention concluded with France and Spain for a combined effort to obtain redress—an allusion to the revolution in China and to the marked improvement of our relations with the Government of that vast empire—and the mention of a convention with the Emperor of Morocco enabling him to raise a sufficient sum for the completion of his treaty engagements with Spain—completed that portion of the Speech usually devoted to an outline of things past, and a *coup d'œil* of things as they stand. The passage on the Estimates was in the well-known stereotyped phraseology, in which the words "economy" and "efficiency" are invariably linked together. As to the future, expectation is directed to a bill "for rendering the title to land more simple, and its transfer more easy," and to "other measures of public usefulness." Regret is expressed at the privation temporarily experienced in some parts of the United Kingdom, and her Majesty fervently prays that the blessing of Almighty God may attend the deliberations of Parliament, and may guide them to the promotion of the welfare and happiness of her people.

Casting our eye over the notices given by different members of the Administration of measures they intend bringing forward—the best index to the domestic policy of the Government—we gather up some idea of what is comprehended under the general descriptive phrase, "other measures of public usefulness"—a phrase, by-the-by, the grammatical meaning of which would perhaps turn out, on analysis, to be other than that which Ministers intended to express. We find, then, that Government have no intention of meddling with the question of Church-rates. But, in addition to the Transfer of Land Bill, we are to have a Highways Amendment Bill, a Bill for the regulation of Irish fairs and markets, and another to amend the law for the relief of the destitute poor in Ireland, a Bill to amend the law relating to parochial assessments, one for the amendment of Election Law, one relating to allowances to witnesses at sessions and assizes, and one to amend the amended Act relating to Supply Exchequer Bills. We are also promised a statement on the new Educational Code, and the Committee on the Administration of the Poor Law is to be re-appointed. A scanty bill of fare, it must be confessed; and unless eked out by proposals of substantial retrenchment, one that will do but little to add stability to the Palmerston Ministry. Is it to be Mr. Gladstone's task to redeem, for a third time, this so-called Liberal Government from the indifference gendered by its do-nothing domestic policy?

The first night of debate in both Houses was shared between the late Prince Consort and the Civil War in America. The respect paid to the memory of the deceased by nearly every speaker,



whether among the Lords or the Commons, was full, hearty, and deeply imbued with the sentiment of loyalty to the Throne and of sympathy with "the lone widow" who occupies it; and the passage in the Address which expressed sorrow and condolence was at once touching and dignified. The eulogium pronounced by Lord Dufferin, the mover of the Address in the House of Lords, as it was evidently the most elaborately prepared, so it was, past all comparison, the most eloquent, and the most worthy of the illustrious subject of it, of all the speeches relating to the character, course, and happy influence of "Albert the Good." The only fault with which some may think it chargeable is the faultless finish of its diction. The picture is so exquisitely drawn and coloured that the mind is occasionally diverted from the subject to the artistic excellence with which it is treated—a defect, certainly, in a funeral oration—capable, however, of being concealed by an easy and impressive style of elocution. Lords Derby, Granville, Russell, and Kingsdown, in the House of Lords, and, in addition to the mover and seconder of the Address, Mr. Disraeli and Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons, gave characteristic and suitable expression to that sense of loss which the nation feels at the untimely demise of the Prince Consort, and to the reverential admiration with which it cherishes his memory.

The tone adopted in relation to American affairs by the leaders of both political parties was that of forbearance, moderation, and, as it strikes us, magnanimity. No anxiety to break the blockade, if it exists, has hitherto found expression—no eagerness to recognise the Southern Confederacy. There is an evident disposition to wait patiently for the natural issue of events, and a determination, agreed to on all hands, to abstain altogether, if it be possible, from active interference. Indeed, the death of the Prince Consort seemed to have exercised a chastening influence upon the Opposition—and the ground taken by Lord Derby on Thursday night, especially as it regards the foreign policy of Ministers, was as near as possible identical with that occupied by the Government. It is true that on Monday Lord Carnarvon displayed considerable irritation of feeling whilst detailing wrongs suffered by alleged British subjects at the hands of President Lincoln, and that Lord Derby affected some anxiety to obtain an authentic statement of facts calculated to throw light upon the manner in which the blockade is maintained by the Federal cruisers—but the explanations offered by Earl Russell in both cases, indicating the strong wish of the Government to scan American affairs with a lenient eye, apparently met with their Lordships' concurrence. On this head, therefore, we may dismiss our fears, for the present at least. There will be no intervention by Great Britain in the American quarrel until full time shall have been given for a decisive measurement of their respective strength by the contending confederacies.

We know not that we shall do well to notice a characteristic Irish squabble got up on the first night of the Session, towards the close of the debate on the Address in the House of Commons, the effect of which was to plunge into bathos a discussion until then in perfect keeping with the solemnity of the circumstances under which Parliament assembled. Perhaps, the less said of it, the better it will be for the reputation of all the parties concerned.

#### THE INTERVENTION IN MEXICO.

THERE is a skeleton, they say, in every house, a black sheep in every family, and, it may be added, a blunder in the policy of every Administration. Earl Russell has conducted the foreign business of the United Kingdom with so much judgment and discretion that we are loth to arrive at a damning conclusion in reference to the Mexican intervention without far ampler evidence than any yet submitted to the public. But the first blush of it is certainly anything but agreeable. In the first place, we are not convinced of the soundness of the policy upon which has been inscribed the memorable motto, "*Civis Romanus sum*"—at least, as it is interpreted by many amongst us. We demur to the necessity, and still more stoutly to the wisdom, of following commercial enterprise with our arms into every remote scene of danger to which appetite for gain may urge it forward, and we question whether it be the duty of a community as a whole to expend its treasure and its blood in avenging the injuries sustained by a few merchants and traders, who, with a view to their individual profit, place themselves in the midst of peril, both to life and property, resulting from circumstances for which no Government can be fairly made responsible. In the next place, where redress is determined

on, we entertain a rooted distrust of convention with other Powers as the means of obtaining it. And, in the last place, we look with increasing concern and alarm upon every fresh attempt, by the agency of European concert, to interpose, in the name of benevolence and humanity, for the settlement of internal dissensions in any foreign State otherwise than by the exercise of that moral influence which disinterested counsels, proved moderation, and large experience place at command.

Assuming, as, perhaps, we are bound to assume, that the outrages committed by successive Mexican Governments upon British residents in that distracted Republic, and even upon British Consuls, had become intolerable, the practical question yet remained to be considered whether it was expedient to equip an armament for the purpose of extorting a show of redress. The great difficulty in Mexico at the present moment, and, indeed, for several years past, is and has been to discover a Government sufficiently established to be held responsible for the maintenance of law and order far beyond the walls of the capital. Revolutionary violence has been so rife in that tropical and half-caste Republic, and Presidents have displaced each other with such rapidity, that an entire and formal cessation of intercourse with Mexico, and the withdrawal of every functionary representative of the British Government, would surely have constituted as dignified and effectual a protest as the nature of the case required. As matters have been determined, we have despatched to the Gulf of Mexico a naval expedition the cost of which will probably dwarf into insignificance the whole value of our trade with that country—and, as a mere question of economy, it would have taxed British resources to a far less extent had we warned every Englishman out of Mexico, and given him full pecuniary indemnification for the sacrifices which such a step would have entailed upon him. It will hardly be pleaded, we imagine, that it became us at all hazards and at any expense to wipe out affronts done to our national honour. The state of Mexico has long been such as to appeal much more powerfully to our emotion of pity or contempt, than to our indignation—and so utterly disproportionate are the resources of the two countries that an armed demand of redress from the one by the other, even of serious and indisputable wrongs, verges close upon the ridiculous. A powerful State like Great Britain reaps nothing but discredit from the heaviest blows she can inflict upon such an anarchical and feeble State as Mexico.

The first (as it appears to us) false and indefensible step taken by our Ministers—that, namely, of determining to wring satisfaction from a wretched and distracted Power hardly master of its own actions—seems to have rendered necessary others still more serious and objectionable. Once resolved to call Mexico to account, it became difficult to resist the offer of the French Emperor to unite his efforts with our own—and when that had been accepted, morally impossible to refuse to Spain joint action in the proposed affair. Hence, the convention, the provisions of which are fair enough on the surface. But when three parties agree together to do what there was less than enough for one to undertake, we may be certain that their agreement was concerted far less with the view of briefly and effectually accomplishing the professed object, than of exercising a restraint one upon the other. And herein lies the especial danger. The ultimate loyalty of France alone prevented the joint expedition to Syria from degenerating into a cause of quarrel—but there can be no question that the moral pressure we deemed it necessary to put upon our ally in that case, excited not a little dangerous irritation. We are probably destined to encounter even greater inconvenience from the Mexican convention. We have now two Powers instead of one to consult, to defer to, or to dissent from—two Powers, moreover, whose views of policy agree on the very point in which they are opposed to our own—and we have reason to apprehend that the Government of the United Kingdom, for the sake of avoiding conflicts of counsel which might pave the way for a more serious conflict of arms, will suffer themselves to be dragged into a moral responsibility for proceedings which, left to their own choice, they would indignantly repudiate.

Already, it seems, intrigue is afoot to intervene in Mexican affairs, far beyond the scope of the provisions of the Convention. The Republic, it is rumoured, is to give place to a monarchy, and the Archduke Maximilian, of the House of Austria, is to be the first occupant of the throne. It happens, as we think, rather fortunately, that the conditions deemed by the Archduke essential to his acceptance of the dignity are wholly impracticable. But the mere contemplation of such an arrangement shows clearly enough the perilous maze in which we seem destined to lose our way. Lords Palmerston and Russell may protest against imposing upon the Mexican people any

Government but one of their own choice: but, on the supposition that France and Spain concur in deeming this or the other form essential to the well-being of Mexico in future, how is Great Britain to act? There will be a choice of evils. Either we shall take part in constituting the new Mexican Government, and so depart from our principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of foreign States, as well as render ourselves responsible for the success of schemes in which we have not the smallest earthly interest, or we shall withdraw from concert with our allies, and subject ourselves to their consequent alienation of feeling. In any case, there seems every probability that the further we venture the more hopelessly we shall get entangled. We earnestly trust that Earl Russell will have the moral courage to retrieve his blunder at the earliest opportunity. Far better will it be to brave the black look of our allies than to assist in establishing a focus of diplomatic intrigue, and a "balance of power" to quarrel over and fight about in the New World.

We are no believers in the Monroe doctrine, on the ground of right—we thoroughly believe in it on the ground of expediency. Let the Transatlantic continent be left to the management of the Transatlantic Governments. Europe has no proper vocation there—possesses none of the qualifications which would fit her to do good there—and it would be neither for the advantage of the populations of the Western hemisphere, nor for the dignity and peace of the Eastern, to establish a centre of Old World influence in the heart of the New.

#### PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS ON THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR.

HER Majesty's Government have laid before Parliament ample materials for judging of the wisdom of the course pursued by them, from the outbreak of the American civil war down to the present time. These voluminous despatches go back as far as the 17th of November, 1860, when the primary elections in the United States had assured the elevation of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidential chair. Many of them, such as those relating to the Trent affair and to International Maritime Law, have already been published.

The papers contain the instructions and despatches from Mr. Seward to representatives of the United States accredited to the Governments of Great Britain, France, and the other Governments of Europe, which give a very vivid impression of the American Secretary's industry and versatility. Those addressed to the American Ministers at London and Paris betray some uneasiness as to the recognition of the Southern States as "belligerents," and a certain susceptibility as to the concerted action of the British and French Ministers at Washington, united, however, with a desire to avoid any causes of disagreement. There is also the lengthened correspondence on the withdrawal by the United States of the *exequatur* of Mr. Bunch as British consul at Charleston, whose conduct is described by Mr. Seward as having been "not of a friend to the Government nor even of a neutral, but of a partisan of faction and disunion." From the papers on maritime law we now learn on authority that the negotiations had reached the point of the Government of the United States adhering to the principles laid down by the Congress of Paris, when Lord Russell's declaration, to the effect that her Majesty did not intend thereby to undertake any engagement which should have any bearing, direct or indirect, on the internal differences prevailing in the United States, induced the Federal Government to break off the correspondence. The Confederate Government, on their side, were willing to subscribe to all the declarations of the Paris Congress except the first, which abolished privateering. There are several despatches relating to the mission of a secret agent of the Federal Government to Canada, and his recall in consequence of remonstrances from Lord Lyons, and with regard to the closing of the Southern ports by decrees, which neither the British nor the French Government were prepared to recognise. The batch of correspondence winds up with no less than forty-five despatches, which solely have reference to the probabilities of a collision between the Tuscarora and the Nashville in British waters, and the measures which were adopted to prevent such an occurrence.

Notwithstanding Mr. Seward's friendly professions there appear to have arisen many questions of extreme delicacy between the two Governments, apart from the Trent affair, in which our Foreign Secretary exhibited a happy combination of moderation and firmness—his plain, frank language contrasting favourably with the sophistical pleas, pretentious style, and rhetorical flourishes of the American Secre-



tary. Mr. Seward expresses, at times, great curiosity as to the extent of agreement between France and England in their American policy, and Lord Russell on more than one occasion states very distinctly his intention to treat both parties to the quarrel as equally entitled to the full rights of "belligerents." As early as February 20th, 1861, Earl Russell in a despatch to Lord Lyons laid down the principles that would guide the policy of her Majesty's Government.

They would, in the first place, be very forbearing. They would show by their acts how highly they value the relations of peace and amity with the United States. But they would take care to let the Government which multiplied provocations and sought for quarrels understand that their forbearance sprang from the consciousness of strength, and not from the timidity of weakness. They would warn a Government which was making political capital out of blustering demonstrations that our patience might be tried too far. If this tone is taken when necessary, and only when necessary, I have no fears that the American Republic will seek a quarrel with a nation sprung from the same parents, and united by language as well as by ties of kindred and a long period of friendly intercourse.

In March of last year, as now, our Foreign Minister declined to be bound to any specific policy. While her Majesty's Government "would be very reluctant to take any step which might encourage or sanction the separation," they could not say in what shape the question might present itself; "nor was it in my power to bind the British Government to any particular course of conduct in cases of which the circumstances and the significance were at present unknown to us."

The first Blue Book contains papers from November, 1860, to February, 1861, which have reference to the events that arose out of the secession, and to the British declaration of neutrality. They have of course little present interest, but as far back as Christmas, 1860, Lord Lyons, in the prospect of the struggle of the South for independence, refers to the repugnance of the British public to be in intimate relations with a Confederation formed on the avowed principle of perpetuating, if not of extending, slavery. "Unless (he says) the seceding States can be induced to act with moderation upon the question of slavery, they may arouse a feeling of indignation and horror in Great Britain which will overpower all consideration of material interest." In May the Southern delegates, Messrs. Yancey, Rost, and Mann, appear on the scene, and ask for a recognition of the Confederation. They had the coolness to inform Lord Russell that the principal of the causes of secession "was not slavery, but the very high price which, for the sake of protecting the Northern manufacturers, the South were obliged to pay for the manufactured goods which they required," and pointed to the prohibition of the slave-trade by their new constitution as a proof that no circumstances would induce them to revive that traffic. In August, emboldened by the result of the battle of Bull's Run, they plead more earnestly for a recognition of the South, not only on the ground of the commercial interests of the two States, but with a view to prevent "the vast quantity of blood which shall have been shed, and the great and wide-spread suffering which so prolonged a conflict will have entailed upon millions of the human race, both in the Eastern as well as upon the North American continent." In this elaborate memorandum the "so-called Commissioners" urge the ineffectiveness of the blockade of their ports, set forth in seductive terms the advantages that will accrue to England from free trade with the Confederate States, and the vast commercial stake we have in the matter; but they slur over the slavery question as one not to be discussed with a foreign Power—an indirect proof that the South will be very chary of making any engagements on that subject. Our Foreign Minister shortly replies:—

Her Majesty will strictly perform the duties which belong to a neutral. Her Majesty cannot undertake to determine by anticipation what may be the issue of the contest, nor can she acknowledge the independence of the nine States which are now combined against the President and Congress of the United States until the fortune of arms or the more peaceful mode of negotiation shall have more clearly determined the respective positions of the two belligerents.

Her Majesty can, in the meantime, only express a hope that some adjustment satisfactory to both parties may be come to, without the calamities which must ensue in the event of an embittered and protracted conflict.

The Confederate Commissioners turn up again at a very inopportune period. On the last day of November Messrs. Yancey and Co., according to instructions from the President of the Confederate States, again urge upon Her Majesty's Government the ineffective nature of the blockade, and the paramount interests affected by the blockade. To this appeal the following is the curt reply, written, it may be observed, at a time when Lord Russell's hands were full with the Trent difficulty:—

Lord Russell presents his compliments to Mr. Yancey, Mr. Rost, and Mr. Mann. He has had the honour to

receive their letters and inclosures of the 27th and 30th of November; but in the present state of affairs he must decline to enter into any official communication with them.

After such a snubbing, Mr. Yancey was no doubt not ill-pleased when he was relieved of his disagreeable mission by the arrival of Mr. Mason, and able to return home to "report progress."

As late as Jan. 14th, 1862, it would appear that the Federal Government were, or affected to be, as confident as ever, of the suppression of the rebellion. Lord Lyons thus writes at that date:—

Mr. Seward said that he was desirous that the United States should, in the present war, offer to the world an example of leniency towards the enemy and regard for the interests of neutrals, such as had never before been seen. He proceeded to enlarge upon the moderation hitherto displayed by this Government; on its having abstained from shedding the blood of traitors or inflicting any severe punishments upon them; on its having adopted the mild form of a blockade for closing the Southern ports, and on other similar topics. He went on to say that he hoped to be able to give still another proof of moderation. He was occupied in devising a plan for reopening correspondence by letter with the South. Of course what was conceded to one foreign nation must be conceded to all; and what was conceded to foreigners must be equally conceded to American citizens. He thought it might be possible to establish at some point a special office to which letters to and from the Southern States should be sent, and from which such as, on examination, should prove to be unobjectionable might be forwarded.

The Nashville and Tuscarora correspondence is important only as showing the difficulty of the Foreign-office and the Admiralty in keeping peace between these troublesome visitors to our shores, and of the necessity of demonstrations of force to prevent Captain Craven, of the latter vessel, openly violating the rules of neutrality in his eagerness to capture the Nashville. Happily we are now free from both of these belligerent vessels.

## Foreign and Colonial

### THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

(Per Arabia.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (Evening).

General Burnside's expedition, consisting of over 125 vessels, arrived at Hatteras between the 12th and 17th inst., where they experienced terrific weather. Misapprehension existed between the leaders of the expedition as to the depth of water in the inner bar at Hatteras Inlet. The steamer City of New York, with a cargo valued at 200,000 dol., struck on the outer bar, and was totally lost. Several other vessels ran ashore, but only three lives were lost.

Dates from Hatteras Inlet are to the 26th inst., at which time nearly all the vessels had crossed the bar into Pamlico Sound.

It is reported that the Confederates will devote their exertions chiefly to placing obstructions in the way of the progress of the Federals to Norfolk.

According to a Richmond despatch, General Beauregard has left Manassas to take the command at Columbus, Kentucky. Gustavus W. Smith replaces him at Richmond.

Another Richmond despatch considers the Confederate defeat at Mill Spring (Kentucky) even more decisive than is represented by Northern accounts.

The Naval Committee of the Senate has issued a report, strongly censuring the Secretary of the Navy for appointing Mr. G. Morgan to purchase Government vessels.

It is reported from Augusta that more vessels have been sunk in Charleston channel. The New York press defend the plan of sinking vessels at the entrance of Charleston harbour, stating there is no proof that they cannot be raised at the termination of the war, and attributing the remarks of the European press on this subject to a desire to find a pretext for interference in the American struggle.

The *New York Evening Post* affirms that it is rumoured in Washington that the Secretary of War had instructed General Lane to arm the slaves, and employ them in military occupation against the enemy.

General Fremont has demanded a regular military trial.

General Golcuria has arrived at Washington on important business from the Mexican Government.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (Morning).

Mr. Spaulding, from the Committee of Ways and Means in Congress, has spoken on the Government Demand Note Bill. He argued in favour of the constitutional power of Congress to issue demand notes, making them a legal tender, if the war continued, until July, 1863. "The public debt," said Mr. Spaulding, "will be 1,200,000,000 dol., including the floating debt." This estimate exceeds that of the Secretary of the Treasury by 300,000,000 dol. Mr. Spaulding urged Congress to use their power of taxation so that the whole property of the country would be held for their redemption. He said that an early and successful advance of the army was of the utmost importance, and that the passage of the bill was necessary to sustain financial credit, and prevent foreign interference.

It is reported from Cairo that the Confederate General Jefferson Thompson has been captured.

Great excitement prevails at Newbern in anticipation of an attack from General Burnside's expedition. Roanoke Island has been fortified.

The *New York Times* states that the report in Congress on the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty will suggest many changes, making it more favourable to the United States.

It is reported that the privateer Calhoun, being chased by a Federal steamer, was abandoned and burnt.

NEW YORK, January 30, Morning.

Two divisions of the Federal army are moving on Springfield.

Letters from Port Royal indicate the probability of an early attack on Savannah.

Congress has passed the Bill authorising the President, under certain circumstances, to take possession of railways and telegraph offices.

Mr. Gurley has in Congress strongly denounced the inactivity of the army, and said that he considered it impossible for one man to command efficiently so large an army as the present Federal army.

The *New York Evening Post* says, that it will be proposed to pay interest on Government notes in specie.

The House Committee on Foreign Relations has authorised contracts of 500,000 dollars for the manufacture of ordnance for the coast defences of Massachusetts.

So soon as the frost shall harden the roads for the movement of artillery and baggage a decisive battle is expected to take place in the neighbourhood of Bull's Run.

General Price has sent a letter to General Halleck asking if the Confederate prisoners are to be treated as rebels or as belligerents. General Halleck replied that spies and incendiaries would be punished, but that prisoners captured in the garb of soldiers would be treated as prisoners of war.

The following is General Thomas's official report of the engagement in Kentucky:—

To Major-General M'Clellan.

Louisville, Wednesday, Jan. 22.

The rout of the enemy was complete. After succeeding in getting two pieces of artillery across the river, and upwards of fifty waggon, they were abandoned, with all the ammunition, in the depot in Mill Spring. They then threw away their arms, and dispersed through the mountain byways in the direction of Monticello, but are so completely demoralised that I don't believe they will make a stand short of Tennessee. The property captured on this side of the river is of great value, amounting to eight 6-pounders and two Parrott guns, with caissons filled with ammunition, about 100 four-horse waggon, and upwards of 1,200 horses and mules, several boxes of arms which had never been opened, and from 500 to 1,000 muskets, mostly with flint locks, but in good order; subsistence stores enough to serve the entire command for three days; also a large amount of hospital stores.

As soon as I receive the report of the Brigade Commander I will furnish a detailed report of the battle. Our loss was 39 killed and 127 wounded.

Among the wounded were Colonel M'Cook of the 9th Ohio, commanding a brigade, and his Aide, Lieutenant Burt, of the 18th United States' Infantry. The loss of the rebels was Zollicoffer, and 114 others killed and buried, 116 wounded, and 45 prisoners, not wounded, 5 of whom are surgeons, and Lieutenant-Colonel Carter, of the 17th Tennessee Regiment.

THOMAS, General.

D. C. BUELL, Brigadier-General Commanding.

No event of special importance had occurred at Port Royal since the date of previous advices. Arrangements were in progress, however, which were expected to result in movements of the greatest moment. Among the reinforcements of General Sherman's command which had arrived was a portion of the Massachusetts Cavalry. The experiment of employing the negroes in gathering the cotton and in doing other work on the islands in possession of the Federal forces, and paying them for their labour in money, or clothing and food, had proved very successful. The Atlantic took to the New York Post-office about 35,000 letters which had accumulated at the Hilton Head Post-office in less than two weeks.

News from the Southern States, published in the New York papers of the 26th, is interesting. The Legislature of South Carolina has passed an act authorising a loan of 1,000,000 dollars to rebuild the burnt district of Charleston. The loss was 10,000,000 dollars. The New Orleans *Delta* of the 11th says, that all the towns on the lake coast were being deserted, and the inhabitants, with their negro slaves, moving into the interior.

A North Carolina paper announces that on the approaching 22nd of February (Washington's birthday),—"The permanent Government of the Confederate States will be inaugurated at Richmond. President Davis will be installed for six years, and other interesting ceremonies take place. It will be a memorable and interesting occasion, and a vast concourse of persons, no doubt, will assemble to witness the ceremonies of the day."

A despatch to Cairo from New Orleans on the 10th ult. states that the French residents of the latter place held a large meeting on that day to devise some means of leaving that city and the South, and that a committee was appointed to communicate with the Union commander, General Phelps, of Ship Island, upon the subject.

## FRANCE.

The whole bill for the conversion of the Rentes was passed on Saturday, in the Chamber of Deputies, by 226 against 19 votes.

The detention of the English newspapers containing matter supposed to be offensive to the ruler of France, has been a favourite practice at the Paris Post-office, and has caused great complaints amongst



our countrymen living there. It is now reported, however, by the correspondent of the *Morning Post* that this annoying and senseless suppression is to be abolished, and that henceforth English journals will have the right of *entré* into the Imperial dominions without undergoing official examination.

Dumollard, the murderer of the French servant girl, has appealed to the Court of Cassation against the judgment in his case.

The *Moniteur* denies that General Prim is to take the supreme command of the troops in Mexico. "Each of the generals," says the French official organ, "will preserve the full liberty of his movements and the integrity of the command of the troops placed under his orders by his Government."

#### ITALY.

A great popular manifestation has taken place in Genoa. Shouts were raised of "Rome as the capital of Italy! Long live King Victor Emmanuel." The municipality of Milan discourage such demonstrations in the public streets as useless, and advise the Milanese to exercise their constitutional rights by signing the following protest:—

Although respecting the Sovereign Pontiff as the head of the Church, we look upon Rome as the capital of Italy, with one King, Victor Emmanuel.

This protest already bears innumerable signatures.

The Italian Minister of the Interior has addressed a circular to the several prefects, requesting them to use their legitimate authority for the purpose of preventing such popular manifestations as those which have recently taken place in Florence and Parma.

A curious story comes from Rome with reference to an interview a Piedmontese, named Franchini, an emissary of peace from Turin, managed to obtain with the Pope. Armed with introductions from the Jesuits, Franchini was admitted to his Holiness's presence without a suspicion of his true character getting abroad; and the Pope received him so cordially, and spoke with such a semblance of good feeling towards the Piedmontese, that Franchini was quite beguiled. He ventured to hint that he could carry a message to Baron Ricasoli. The Pope immediately flew into a passion, ordered him from his presence, and has since been very angry with his chamberlaine.

A Turin correspondent of the *Paris Presse*, writing on the 1st inst., says:—

I have seen a letter from Rome of the 28th January, containing minute details respecting the health of the Pope. It states that Pius IX. has of late been subject to frequent attacks of fever caused by chronic indigestion. His physicians recommend exercise in the open air on foot, or at least in a carriage; unfortunately the Pope's legs are greatly swollen, and he cannot go abroad. He has to be rolled in a chair to pass from one room to another. It is not true that he has been bled, as reported; such a thing was never proposed. It has been remarked, not without uneasiness, that for several days he has been affected by a disposition to somnolency, and cannot by any means be diverted from yielding to it. This, I am told, is the most serious symptom of the Holy Father's malady.

#### AUSTRIA.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* denies most peremptorily that Austria intends to attack Italy.

A new financial project is on the *tapis*; it has been proposed to raise 100 millions, by granting a lease of the crown lands for forty years. That sum would enable the bank to meet its engagements.

A change of opinion appears to be taking place among the journals of Vienna. At first, they revolted at the idea of any compromise on the subject of Venetia. Now they examine the matter in every sense, which is a progress. "We cannot shut our eyes," says the *Presse* of Vienna, "to the difficulties of our position in Italy, and it is urgent that we should be rid of the matter as soon as possible. We must give Italy guarantees to prove that we have broken once for all with the policy of restoration in Italy."

The Emperor has created fifteen new members of the Upper House. This measure is considered as a pledge of the maintenance of the February diploma of 1861.

#### PRUSSIA.

The committee of the Chamber of Deputies charged to examine the propositions relative to Electoral Hesse assembled on the 4th. The Government was represented by Count de Bernstorff, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and M. Aboeken, Councillor of Legation. The Minister declared that the Government persisted in the view it had first taken of the Hessian affair, and said that the Hessian Government had been informed that the interests of Prussia might oblige her to consider the Hessian question as one not merely confined to the electorate.

#### DENMARK.

In the Diet at Copenhagen on the 6th inst., the President of the Council declared that it is the desire of the Government to establish the freedom and independence of Denmark and Schleswig, no matter whether with or without legislative connexion with Holstein.

The modification of the quorum in the Rigsraad, proposed by the Ministry, has been adopted by a great majority, after a protracted and animated discussion.

#### RUSSIA.

The Russian Budget, published on Wednesday, shows a total revenue for the present financial year

of 310½ million roubles, which is exactly balanced by the expenditure. For the ensuing year, however, the accounts do not appear to have been so accurately cooked, the expenditure being estimated at 254,000,000 roubles, and the income at 234,000,000. But the *St. Petersburg Gazette* announces that an increase may be soon expected in the ordinary income without any augmentation of taxation.

The *Northern Post* states:—"Five million silver roubles have been destined to cover advances made to the owners of a less number than twenty serfs." 6,000 marines have received their furlough.

The *Times* publishes a letter of remarkable interest from Moscow, dated Jan. 24th. The writer describes the state of the empire as critical—

Once the Russian Government may have been before the people; it is at present most positively behind it, and has lost all influence and all prestige. There is not one class in Russia which is not discontented—as far as mere discontent can possibly go—with the existing system. The Russians have been taught to look to their Government for everything, and they find now that it can give them nothing, and that it is simply a check upon the development of the country. The peasant possesses neither the personal liberty promised to him, nor the free use of land which, though never promised to him, he always expected to obtain. The proprietor, after being assured by the Emperor that his right to the whole of his land was inviolable, finds himself obliged to cede, as a general rule, two-thirds of his estate to peasants who do not perform the conditions on which it has been granted to them, and concerning which neither peasants nor proprietors were ever seriously consulted beforehand. The functionaries are all insufficiently paid, and the best of them are highly dissatisfied with their position—on account, perhaps, of the growing conviction that it is mean to take bribes, while the fact still remains that officials must live, and that the Government does not give them nearly enough to live upon. The merchants are absurd enough to blame the Government for the present unfavourable rate of exchange, and for the utter stagnation into which Russian commerce has sunk. The educated nobles, together with many noble young Radicals and Communists, complain that the Government at the present moment is consulting the nobility alone on changes which equally interest the other classes. The personal enemies of emancipation are still full of bitterness against the Emperor for having diminished their incomes.

He goes on to describe the proceedings at the Assembly of the Nobility then sitting in Moscow. On the 29th Jan. he continues his letter:—

The labours of the Moscow Assembly of the Nobility which terminates its meeting at the end of the week, amount to this,—the assembly votes an address, *proprio motu* to the Emperor on the critical position of the country: it replies at length to the five questions proposed to it by the Minister of the Interior; and it re-elects M. Volskoff as Marshal of the Province.

The address enumerates the following measures as calculated to rescue the country from its present difficult position:—

1. A greater extension to appointment by election in the Government service, and also to local self-government. At the same time, there must be a more strict fulfilment of the law, not only by the subordinates, but also by the superior officials, with strict responsibility before the law for every one in the Government service, each one being held accountable for his own actions.
2. Protection for the rights of person and property of all the citizens (*sic*) of the empire, through the introduction of oral evidence in judicial proceedings, and of evidence upon oath.
3. The termination of the present antagonistic attitude between nobles and peasants, through the compulsory and immediate apportionment of the land, when the regulation-charts are given in; the Government making itself responsible for the *obrok*, and for the redemption-money, with a guarantee of eighty per cent. on the entire sum.
4. The publication of the Government debt and of the Government revenue and expenditure, so that the public mind may be quieted as to the prospect of a financial crisis.
5. The freest discussion in print concerning reforms of all kinds, in connexion with the forthcoming economical and administrative reforms.

The address containing these suggestions elicited immense applause in a crowded assembly. When balloted for, it obtained 306 white balls, the entire number of nobles qualified to vote amounting to 362.

#### POLAND.

Judgment has been pronounced by the court-martial on the Catholic priests imprisoned in the citadel. Four canons are condemned to transportation to Siberia, and one to imprisonment in the fortress.

The Archbishop of Posen (Prussian Poland) has, after long hesitation, determined on prohibiting his clergy from taking part in any political manifestations. The pastoral letter, which he has written with that view, also enjoins all ecclesiastics to exercise their influence over their parishioners to deter them from any acts contrary to the laws and to the existing order of things.

#### SPAIN.

It is asserted that the decree for the settlement of the debt of 1823 has received the Royal signature. The Minister of Finance is actively engaged in the settlement of the redeemable debt. M. Mon has accepted the presidency of the Congress.

#### TURKEY.

The Sultan sent on Monday of his own accord 20,000,000 piastres to discharge the arrears due to officials and to the army.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The *Times* publishes two letters of great length from its correspondent at Victoria, Vancouver's Island, detailing facts which prove that the gold-field

discovered last year in "Cariboo," a district between Fraser River and the Rocky Mountains, is one of the largest and richest in the world. The gold lies very near the surface, and several miners have made from 10,000 to 20,000 dollars in one season. It seems to be no uncommon thing for "claims" to yield 100 ounces of gold a day, though, of course, this is by no means a rule. In one place it is reported that no one was making less than 8*l.* a day, whilst not a few were obtaining from 20*l.* to 100*l.* All who have been there are satisfied. The writer has "not met a grumbler."

After quoting a number of individual narratives, all showing the most surprising success, he sums up with an estimate of the aggregate yield as follows:—

	Dols.
79 miners took out an aggregate of	926.68
400 ditto, claim owners, took out	000,000
1,021 ditto, at 7 dollars a-day, in 107 days	764,729

Total yield (nearly all) from Cariboo	2,291,400
1,500 miners who worked in other places for 180 days, at ten	
dols. per diem	2,760,000
2,000 ditto at five dols.	1,800,000
	4,560,000

5,000 miners—gross yield for 1861 . . . 6,791,400

The climate is most salubrious for Englishmen, and the rate of wages is about 2*l.* a-day. Order is rigidly maintained, and the colony offers an admirable field for mechanics, men accustomed to hard labour, and small traders.

#### INDIA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 15.—The transports and other vessels sailing round the Cape of Good Hope are being armed.

CANTON, Dec. 31.—Matters are quiet in China and Japan. Mr. Moss has been awarded 2,000 dollars damages by the Japanese Government. Mr. Harris has also obtained 10,000 dols. for the mother of the murdered Henaken. At Pekin all was quiet. Trade is very prosperous on the Tang-tsu river. Ningpo has been taken by the rebels, but the lives and properties of foreigners were respected. At Canton all was tranquil. Manila cigars have advanced in price on account of the exportation being prohibited. A large business was doing at Hankow.

MELBOURNE, Dec. 26.—There have been eight departures of gold-ships since the last mail with an aggregate of 173,245 ounces over a million in value. The news from New Zealand reports that the prospects of the colony are not regarded with confidence.

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

SALICETTI, one of the triumvirs of Rome in 1849, has just died at Turin. He was one of Mazzini's most ardent partisans.

THE WARRIOR.—Letters received from Lisbon state that the Warrior, 40, iron frigate, laboured in a most extraordinary manner on her passage out from England, floating her decks and cabins with water, and, in nine cases out of ten, taking no notice whatever of her helm.

COTTON IN INDIA.—According to Bombay advices to Jan. 13, the product of the last cotton crop was pouring into Bombay from the various cotton districts. In the early part of the fortnight rates had declined in consequence of the absence of purchasers.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER IN AMERICA.—The week of prayer was observed with great interest and solemnity in the large cities of our land, and by many in the churches of the country. The daily prayer-meetings were largely attended, and many special meetings for prayer were held in various churches.—*Philadelphia Presbyterian*.

HOMOEOPATHY IN PARIS.—By desire of the Emperor Napoleon the foundation of a chair of homoeopathic medicine at the faculty of Paris has again been brought forward. The medical corps has, however, so energetically pronounced itself several times against this system, that it is hardly likely the Government will dare to oppose that body very strenuously.

THE CARNIVAL SEASON is proceeding gaily in the Eternal City. The Roman palaces are thrown open by their princely owners to the privileged classes, foreign and indigenous; and theatres of all grades, from the Apollo to the Piazza Navona, are crowded by their respective *habitués*. British and American visitors are flocking to each other's dinner-parties, tea-fights, or state balls, much as if they were at home.

ACTIVITY IN THE SLAVE TRADE.—The slave trade is being carried on with renewed vigour along that part of the West Coast from Quittah to the Congo. The withdrawal of the American squadron—the only American squadron that ever did its duty in slave-trade repression—has led immediately to this result. Every slaver now hoists the United States flag, and thus defies the British ships. The impunity this affords to the slave-traders at sea will necessarily lead to an increased slave-trade activity on land. The brutal force of Dahomey is stirring—every petty royal miscreant on the coast will be on the alert—and news will go from Dahomey into the interior that will cause large coffles of wretched captives to be passed down through Itabba.—*West African Herald*.

THE WINDHAM CASE.—A diversity of opinion prevailed amongst the twenty-two special jurors who sat in this celebrated inquisition. Fifteen considered the alleged lunatic of sound mind, while seven thought otherwise.—*Lancet*.



## ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

**THE REPRESENTATION OF LEICESTER.**—Another vacancy in the representation of Leicester has occurred, owing to the retirement of Mr. J. Biggs. On Saturday evening a meeting of the committee of the United Liberal Registration Society was held, Mr. Alderman Whetstone in the chair. A resolution expressing the great regret of the committee at Mr. Biggs' resignation, and its thanks to him for his services, was unanimously passed; as was a second, recommending that the advanced Liberals make their selection of a candidate to supply the vacancy created upon the present occasion. It is believed that Mr. P. A. Taylor will be invited to represent the borough, as he is spoken very highly of by those who supported him at the previous election.

**GLOUCESTER.**—The old electioneering spirit in this city has been suddenly revived, in the expectation that the writ for the election of two members for the city, which has been so long suspended for venal practices, is about to be issued. It will be moved for tomorrow week. An attempt has been made to reconcile the two parties (who are very nearly balanced here), so that one of each party should be chosen and a contest be avoided; but at present no such arrangement has been carried out, two Liberal candidates being in the field. These are Mr. J. J. Powell, barrister, of the Oxford circuit, and a native of Gloucester; and Mr. C. Berkeley, second son of Lord Fitzhardinge, both of whom have just issued addresses to the electors. Mr. Potter, partner of the late member, Mr. Price, it is understood, is to be the Conservative candidate.

**LINCOLN ELECTION.**—Yesterday morning Mr. Shuttleworth proposed, and Mr. John Norton seconded, Mr. J. Hinde Palmer, Liberal, as a fit candidate for the representation of the city in parliament. Mr. Charles Ward proposed, and Mr. William Marshall seconded, Mr. J. Bramley-Moore, Conservative. Both candidates spoke at some length. The show of hands was declared to be in favour of Mr. Palmer by a great majority. A poll was demanded, and will take place to-day.

## Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Queen held a Council at Osborne on Wednesday afternoon. There were present Earl Granville, Viscount Palmerston, and Earl Russell. The Queen picked the list of sheriffs for the counties of England and Wales for the present year. The Royal Speech on opening the session of Parliament was submitted to her Majesty in Council, and was approved. Earl Russell remained at Osborne, and Earl Granville and Lord Palmerston returned to London.

It is stated that the Queen will visit Balmoral at an earlier date than usual this year. Some time about Whitsuntide is said to be fixed for her Majesty's departure, and it is understood that she will remain at her seat in Aberdeenshire about a month.

The Prince of Wales embarked at Dover for Trieste on Thursday evening, en route for Alexandria. His Royal Highness will preserve the strictest incognito. He is attended by three equerries, and will be joined at Alexandria by the Hon. Robt. Meade, Dr. Minter, and Dr. Stanley, the well-known writer on Palestine. At Trieste, her Majesty's steamship Osborne will be in waiting to convey his Royal Highness and suite to Alexandria.

Mr. Francis Bedford has been appointed to accompany the Prince in his tour through the East, for the purpose of taking photographic views of the landscapes, &c.

Madingley Hall, which the Prince of Wales occupied at Cambridge, has been finally given up, and the whole of the furniture removed.

On Sunday the Princess Helena, Prince Arthur, and the Princess Hohenlohe attended Divine service at Whippingham Church, where the Rev. G. Prothero officiated.

The King of the Belgians left Osborne on Monday morning for Buckingham Palace on his return to the Continent.

On Saturday the treaty between her Majesty and the Grand Duke of Hesse, relative to the marriage of the Princess Alice, was issued. It consists of nine articles. The expenses of the joint establishment are to be defrayed out of the appanage of the bridegroom, which is fixed at 40,000 florins a year, and the interest of the marriage portion of the Princess Alice, which is 30,000*l*. Articles 4, 5, and 6 provide for the investment of her Royal Highness's marriage portion, and for its disposal in case of there being issue or otherwise. By the 7th article her Majesty promises to secure to her daughter from the time of her marriage the annual sum of 6,000*l*., to be received by commissioners named by the Queen, for the sole and separate use of the Princess. The Grand Duke of Hesse engages by the 8th article to secure to her Royal Highness, in the event of the death of his son, a jointure, together with a residence at Darmstadt, and the interest of her marriage portion. Should her Royal Highness become Grand Duchess of Hesse, she is to receive the same allowance that former grand duchesses have enjoyed. The ratifications of this treaty are to be exchanged "as soon as possible."

The projected marriage of the Prince of Wales with the Princess Alexandra, daughter of the heir to the throne of Denmark, is again talked of.

The Crown Princess of Prussia will embark on board the Victoria and Albert, at Antwerp, on Friday, the 14th inst., and is expected at Gravesend early on the following morning. She is to be received in as private a manner as possible.

The prohibition on the exportation of the components of gunpowder, or arms, ammunition, and warlike stores, was formally removed on Friday.

The Rev. Dr. Goodford, Head Master of Eton, was yesterday elected Provost of the College on the nomination of her Majesty.

It is stated her Majesty the Queen has approved the appointment of Mr. John Paxton Norman (of the Home Circuit) as one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Bengal, at Calcutta. Mr. Norman is the author of a work on the "Copyright of Designs," and of a "Treatise on the Law of Letters Patent;" he is also one of the authors of "Hurlstone and Norman's Reports of the Court of Exchequer."

The Earl of Airlie is to have the Green Riband of the Thistle, vacant by the decease of the Earl of Eglinton.

At a meeting at Exeter on Thursday, the Mayor presiding, it was resolved to erect a museum in that city as a memorial of the late Prince Consort. The principal speakers were Sir John Bowring, the Dean of Exeter, and Colonel Ackland, and about 2,000*l*. were subscribed before the proceedings terminated. It is intended to add a picture gallery and public library to the museum at some future time.

The Mayor of Manchester, T. Goadsby, Esq., has made a munificent offer with reference to the proposed memorial to the late Prince Consort in that city. Instead of giving 500*l*. towards a statue, Mr. Goadsby says he will present a statue of the Prince, of Carrara marble, eight feet high, on condition that the committee will erect, out of the funds subscribed, a suitable building for its reception and preservation. It is scarcely necessary to add that the offer has been gladly accepted by the General Memorial Committee.

The Queen has appointed the Duke of Newcastle Lord Warden of the Stannaries, an office in the Duchy of Cornwall held by the lamented Prince Consort. The office is now purely honorary.

Mr. Yancey, one of the Southern Commissioners who arrived in this country some six months ago, went out as a passenger in the West India mail steamer last week.

## Law and Police.

**RELIGIOUS EDUCATION OF THE OFFSPRING OF MIXED MARRIAGES.**—A petition of some interest as affecting the conflicting claims of the father's and mother's faith in the case of alliances between people of different religious beliefs, has been lately argued before Vice-Chancellor Sir Page Wood, in *Davis v. Davis*. There was a petition and cross petition as to the religious education of a ward of Chancery, whose father had been a Roman Catholic, and died, leaving him by will (a boy twelve years of age) to the guardianship of three Catholic priests. The mother is a Protestant, affirms that the child already leans to Protestantism, and petitions to have those leanings confirmed and developed. The Vice-Chancellor, after having examined the child in private, ruled that the father's directions should be carried out. There were cases, he said, where guardians having neglected their duty and allowed a child to fall into another faith, the court, rather than unroot it again, had allowed the error to go on. But in this case he held there was no sufficient excuse for such conduct, and, unless on exceptional ground, it was the duty of the Court to carry out strictly the father's views.

**COMPENSATION FOR INJURIES RECEIVED IN A RAILWAY ACCIDENT.**—Another case of compensation arising out of the shocking railway accident at Kentish Town, in September last, was tried on Thursday. A man named English, with his wife and infant child, was in the train on the occasion of the accident. He was severely injured; his wife died of her wounds; the infant escaped unhurt. He now sought compensation for his own hurts, and, as administrator for his children, compensation to them for the loss of their mother's services. The jury were two hours over their finding, and in the end a verdict was taken by consent of the parties—English received 1,000*l*. for his injuries, and 200*l*. to his children for their mother's loss.

**MR. SMITH O'BRIEN AND HIS TRUSTEES.**—The Dublin Court of Chancery was occupied part of Friday and Saturday with the estates of Mr. Smith O'Brien. The Lord Chancellor dismissed the petition of the trustees, set aside the trust-deeds of 1848, and confirmed the deed of 1861, by which the eldest son becomes possessed of the property, paying his father 2,000*l*. a-year during his life, as well as charges for the support of the younger children. Mr. Smith O'Brien was cheered on leaving the court by a crowd assembled in the hall.

**THE HARTLEY COLLIERY FUND.**—The contributions received at the Mansion-house, up to Saturday evening, amounted to 14,080*l*. The Lord Mayor stated that he had read a letter on Saturday, from the Mayor of Newcastle-on-Tyne, to the effect that the local committee there believe that the aggregate amount of the subscriptions from all quarters will amount very nearly to 40,000*l*. Originally, it will be recollected, 20,000*l*. was stated, on apparently good authority, as being probably equal to the necessities of the lamentable occasion. The subscription at the London Mansion-house is one of the most remarkable things of the kind on record. Only a fortnight ago it began by a working man sending to the Lord Mayor a shilling, the price of a dinner he had foregone; and since then it has continued to accumulate at the rate, on an average, of 1,000*l*. a-day, until it has reached upwards of 14,000*l*.

## Miscellaneous News.

**THE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.**—The *Observer* understands that it is the intention of the War Department to adopt some positive test of the efficiency of officers of volunteer rifle regiments, the fact having become patent that there are a very large number of gentlemen who at the present time hold her Majesty's commissions in volunteer corps who are by no means qualified for such positions.

**SURREY CHAPEL POPULAR LECTURES.**—On Monday night there was a crowded assembly to hear the Rev. Newman Hall deliver a lecture on "Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers," descriptive of Alpine scenery, and narrating personal adventures in Switzerland. The lecturer was frequently applauded; and the choir, as usual, rendered excellent service in music and singing. Next Monday evening the Rev. Baldwin Brown delivers a lecture on "Alfred the Great."

**THE INQUEST ON THE HARTLEY COLLIERY ACCIDENT** has brought very little material evidence to light. Mr. T. Hoskins, C.E., has minutely described the beam of the engine and its defects, and does not think that the beam had been fractured before the final catastrophe. The face of the fracture, he said, was quite bright. If there had been a previous crack the atmosphere would have rusted it, so far as the crack went. But the fall of the beam into the pit, could it have been apprehended, might have been guarded against by very simple and inexpensive means. The coroner's jury have found a verdict in which they do not express the opinion that the fracture of the beam was due to negligence, but do express a strong conviction that there should be always two shafts to these mines, and that in future the beams of colliery engines should be made of malleable instead of cast iron.

**REMARKABLE ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.**—Mr. J. R. Hind, in a letter dated "Mr. Bishop's Observatory, Regent's-park," narrates in the *Times* some curious changes which have been observed of late among the stars and nebulae. He says:—"Towards the close of the past year it was announced by Professor d'Arrest, of Copenhagen, that a nebula in the constellation Taurus, which was discovered at this observatory on the 11th of October, 1852, had totally vanished from its place in the heavens. Within the last few days M. Leverrier has obtained so strong a confirmation of its accuracy, that there is no longer room for supposing it to have originated in one of those errors of observation which every practical astronomer knows will creep into his work in spite of all his precautions." Mr. Hind goes on to note that a star of the tenth magnitude, which almost touched the edge of the nebula, has diminished to the twelfth magnitude. From the fact that M. Chacornac saw the nebula in 1854, and did not remark it in 1858, there is reason to infer that the disappearance took place in 1856 or 1857.

**THE GREAT PYTHONESS AT THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.**—An advertisement from the Zoological Society announces that at the society's gardens "the large python may be now seen incubating her eggs," as well as the keeper can estimate, about one hundred in number. These, enclosed in a white leather-like substance, are about the size of those of a goose, the majority of a dirty-white appearance, connected by a membrane. Among them are two small red eggs, and many are indented—probably by the great pressure of the serpent's body. It is remarkable that the reptile has not broken fast for twenty-three weeks, the male serpent having meanwhile indulged in occasional rabbits. Once, and once only (says the *Athenaeum*), has the keeper seen her absent from her interesting incubatory operation; and then, before he could get round to the back of the cage to have a better view of the eggs, she was on them again. In fact, she much resembles an old hen with a brood, puffed up by maternal pride and conceit, and is in a highly excitable condition. It will be interesting to watch the result.

**THE TOWER HAMLETS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY AND THE CONFEDERATE COMMISSIONERS.**—A meeting of the Committee of the Tower Hamlets Anti-Slavery Society was held on Friday evening, January 31st, Joseph A. Horner, Esq., F.R.S., in the chair, when resolutions relating to the Confederate Commissioners were unanimously adopted. The Rev. Charles Armstrong proposed, and Mr. Thomas Buffham seconded:—"That, judged by the policy which Messrs. Mason, Slidell, and Yancey have hitherto pursued, they can only be regarded as the accomplices of those who, in the Southern States of America, are cruelly oppressing our black brethren, and that, therefore, it is the duty of free-born and freedom-loving Englishmen to shun all contact with them." Mr. George Herbert Thompson, the honorary secretary of the society, proposed, and Mr. Samuel Day seconded:—"That this committee would respectfully impress upon the Anti-Slavery Societies of the United Kingdom the great importance of using every available means to prevent the recognition by the English Government of the Confederate States, which, on the declaration of their Vice-President, Mr. Stephens, have based their national existence upon the perpetuation of slavery."

**THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.**—On Saturday the eastern dome, so far as its main features of construction are concerned, was completed. At three o'clock the centreings, or supports, of the twelve ribs were knocked away, and the immense mass of metal stood for the first time supported alone by the columns and groined girders. When the supports were removed, and the whole weight of the dome was thrown on to the columns, the enormous mass deflected only one-eighth of an inch. At the



time of striking away the blocks, or wedges, there were present Mr. Thomas Fairbairn, Mr. Baker, engineer to the London and North-Western Railway; Mr. Peter Rolt, of the Thames Iron Works; Captain Ford, Mr. Meeson, and several other gentlemen interested in the progress of the work. Those who were present at the ceremony were hoisted to the crown of the dome by a square wooden box, and the tedious ascent by ladders was thus avoided. The first piece of this dome was raised on the 7th of December, so that the largest dome in the world has been completed, so far as the iron work is concerned, in sixty-two days. There still remains the glazing and some of the minor portions of the work to be completed, but the "big dome" is practically finished. Two months will probably elapse before the domes are entirely finished and painted and the immense timber staging is removed.—*Observer*.

**FUNERAL OF THE LATE REV. J. H. MUIR, OF SHEFFIELD.**—On Wednesday, at noon, the remains of the late Rev. J. Hope Muir were interred in the Sheffield General Cemetery. The affecting circumstances under which the rev. gentleman died caused more than ordinary interest to be attached to the ceremony, and a very large crowd of persons assembled at the cemetery to receive the funeral procession. At half-past eleven the cortege commenced the melancholy journey from the house in Wilkinson-street. First came the hearse containing the body, the pall being borne by the Revs. C. Larom, Brewin Grant, R. C. Lumsden, J. Breakey, T. M. Herbert, and J. Calvert. In the first mourning coach were the Rev. David Loxton, who had been selected to perform the funeral ceremony; Mr. William Muir, son of the deceased; and in the three next coaches were the deacons of Queen-street chapel, Messrs. Hall, Adam Wood, F. Waterhouse, and G. A. Bridges; and the Revs. Dr. Falding, Professor Tyte, H. Ashberry, J. P. Campbell, R. M. Macbrair, T. France, J. Williams, H. G. Rhodes, W. Cumming, and W. Southwick. Following these were a long line of private carriages, containing members of the congregation and friends who had come to pay the last tribute of respect to one whom they had loved and venerated. Several representatives from the Sunday-school and the congregation were also present. The solemn and impressive burial service was performed by the Rev. D. Loxton, in a manner which left a deep impression on the large assemblage. In the course of a brief address in the chapel, the rev. gentleman alluded to the many virtues of the deceased, and spoke with affecting earnestness of the manner in which the duties of his pastorate had been discharged. Mr. Loxton was evidently deeply affected whilst delivering the address, and his emotion was shared by many of the audience. A large number of strangers joined in the procession, and all appeared deeply impressed by the solemn ceremony.—*Sheffield Independent*.

**DEPLORABLE ACCIDENT IN THE WATERLOO-ROAD.**—On Monday, about one o'clock, a lamentable accident, causing injuries more or less severe to nearly thirty people, occurred in the Waterloo-road. For some days past it appears that a sheriff's officer has been posted in ten of the little houses and shops on the left side of the short street called Wellington-terrace, running from the south side of Waterloo-bridge to Stamford-street. The occupiers are tenants of a kind of middle-man, named Jeffs, a builder in the Cornhill-road; one Jones, living in the vicinity, being the superior landlord. They have, it is said, in every instance paid their rents, due up to last quarter-day, to Jeffs, and hold his receipts; but, in spite of that, on Friday or Saturday last a distress for rent, alleged to be due from him, was put into every house at the instance of Jones, to the great inconvenience and annoyance of all of them. The houses then follow the incline of the roadway leading up from Stamford-street to the bridge, and in front of them there is a space, about six feet wide, and in places some thirty or forty feet deep, covered over with flagstones mostly, with here and there an iron grating to light and ventilate the abyss below. It appears that on Monday "the man in possession" of the house and shop there of a widow named Clayton, a blind-maker, presuming on her forbearance, left the place to go to a neighbouring public-house for some refreshment. Her nephew, a young man occupying apartments with his wife in the upper part of the house, taking advantage of the absence of their unwelcome guest, locked the door upon him, and on the man's return amused himself by laughing and jeering at him from one of the windows. The neighbours around and people passing treated this as a practical joke, and the fun continued all the forenoon. A length the discomfited bailiff, procuring advice and assistance, attempted to break in the door, using for that purpose and with much violence a piece of short, stout planking. With this he stove in two of the panels and effected an entrance. The nephew of the widow Clayton, rather than allow his and her furniture to be retaken for rent which they conceived they did not owe, began pitching chairs and tables out of the windows into the street. Of course, a scene like that in a great public thoroughfare attracted the notice of every one passing, and a crowd collected in front of the house. Most of them unhappily—men, women, and children—stood upon an iron grating, about six or eight feet square, near the adjoining shop. In an instant this grating gave way, and some twenty-five or thirty of the unfortunate people fell pell-mell into the area beneath, a depth of about thirty-five or forty feet, shrieking terribly. Several others were caught by bystanders as they were falling with the rest, and so rescued. The greatest consternation prevailed above and below.

The people in the street rushed down to the Belvidere-road, which is on a level with the bottom of the area, to render what assistance they could in the emergency. A yawning gulf appeared in the street above. By degrees the people who had fallen were got out through an adjoining house on the lower level. They were in many cases shockingly injured. Some had both their legs broken; others their skulls fractured; all were more or less wounded. It was distressing, in particular, to see the bruises and broken bones which boys of twelve and fourteen had received, and the grief to which their parents gave way. The sufferers were conveyed as speedily as possible in cabs to the nearest hospitals; the greater part of them being taken to that of St. Thomas's, and the rest to Guy's and Charing-cross, except a few who lived near and were removed to their own homes. One was a policeman who had been engaged in keeping order; another a poor shoeblack boy, who had his skull fractured. The injuries in some cases are so serious that death is apprehended. It appears that after the iron grating had given way it hung by the edge for a moment or two and then fell with a fearful crash, carrying some of the flagstones with it, upon the people who had just been precipitated in the area below, and also upon two children who were playing there.

### Literature.

*History of the Development of the Doctrines of the Person of Christ.* By Dr. J. A. DORNER. Division First: First Four Centuries. Vol. I. Translated by W. L. ALEXANDER, D.D.; and Notes by D. W. SIMON. Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark.

*Theological and Homiletical Commentary on the Gospel of St. Matthew.* By J. P. LANGE, D.D. Translated by A. EDERSHEIM, Ph.D., and W. B. POPE. Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark.

ORTHODOX theology has had no more important addition for many years than the work of Dr. Dörner on the Person of Christ. We endeavoured, in noticing a volume of the second division, by which the appearance of the present portion in English was preceded, to give our readers an idea of the purpose, plan, and character of the treatise. All further acquaintance with it has increased our estimation of its value, as a work incomparable in its own department, the result of the most thorough and profoundly discerning study of the original sources, and distinguished by a judicial impartiality and by a true scientific spirit. It is a difficult book; and its author's manner of writing has added something to the inherent difficulty of the subject. An English reader may sometimes pause long over a page or paragraph seemingly incomprehensible; and may, perhaps in some cases not without justice, blame the translator: but let him be sure that a meaning is there, and that nothing there is superfluous; while often a long context would require to be mastered, even were the translation perfect, that a speciality of expression or of the mode of thought might be comprehended in all its significance to the discussion. No one should attempt to read Dörner who is not prepared for the labour of "scientifically penetrating" his subject; but whoever gives him the requisite study will find himself led into the very heart of Christian theology, and more inwardly and perfectly instructed than by almost any work which has contributed to shape his opinions.

The work rests as a whole on the position, that, in the conflict between Christianity and Reason, the point on which the controversy turns is the doctrine of the Person of Christ,—the question, whether a Christ, in whom the perfect personal union of the divine and human appeared historically, be a self-contradiction and an impossibility, or a necessity and a reality. The establishment of a decision on the true state of the matter is chiefly to be promoted by a critical treatment of the history of the development of opinions concerning the Person of Christ. But the author accounts any history of a dogma without a dogmatical background of its own to be simply an impossibility; and freely professes that his own work has for its fundamental idea—"that neither a merely historical nor a merely ideal and metaphysical significance belongs to Christ, but rather that both are absolutely one in His perfect Person, whereby He is the Head, and humanity is not a mere mass but an organism,"—an idea, he thanks God, that he has not had to discover, but has "received it through the communication of the Church of Christ, true to the word of Scripture, and gives it back again as it has been reproduced and found in himself."

Dr. Alexander speaks of the impression produced by the work in Germany, in words which have a very direct and significant relation to things in our own country, both amongst Unitarian controversialists and Rationalistic spiritualists. He says:—

"It was felt not only to furnish a full and final annihilation of the old Socinian pretension to trace the root of their system to primitive Christian antiquity and

apostolic teaching, but also to subvert the basis of that more recent form of anti-Christianism, which, pretending to call itself the "higher construction" of Christianity, renounces with disdain all attempts to prove itself in harmony with the teaching of Christ and His Apostles, and remands all that men have been accustomed to take for history, both as respects the Founder of Christianity and as respects the working of his Apostles and their immediate followers, to the cloudland of myth and fable. The work was thus eminently one "for the times" in Germany; and there can be no doubt that results of a most important kind to the cause of truth have flowed from its appearance."

The Introduction to this great treatise may be usefully described here; though it would not be possible to give within a narrow space any further notion of the historical materials of this division of the work, than we attempted in the general sketch by which we introduced the formerly published volume to our readers. The position taken is, that the fundamental idea of Christianity, that which it gives of the God-man, can be elucidated neither from Judaism nor from Heathenism *per se*, though it be that of which both are in quest. How far it is possible, or that it is impossible, to derive that idea from either of these sources, is investigated in sections on Hellenism, Parsism, Buddhism, and on Hebraism, the later Judaism, and the doctrine of Philo. Then it is laid down, that this fundamental idea is original to Christianity, and essential to it; but that, to develop it, and adequately to set it forth to the consciousness, was the task assigned to the age that followed. Again, the testimony of Christ and His Apostles must be taken into the account; because the impulse from which the later dogmatico-historical process in the Church proceeded was largely derived from that testimony: and according, Dörner gives some twenty pregnant pages to the Christological doctrine of the gospels and the epistles—as it appears in the "higher form" in John, Paul, and the epistle to Hebrews, and in the "lower form" in the synoptic gospels, and in Peter, James, and Jude. A few pages more show clearly and decisively that the course of the development of the dogma in general was in opposition to Hellenism and Judaism in the primitive Church. The entire history of that development is then divided into periods; of which the first embraces the first four centuries. In that period, we have, first, the belief that, in the Person of Christ, the Divine and the human are, in the general, conjoined. From this the Church development proceeded to the establishing of the concrete elements which belong to the conceptions of the Divine and the human. Then it became a possible and necessary problem to investigate the *How* of this union. Two epochs of this period are treated in full in this volume. The first extends to the year 150; containing the evidence as to the faith of primitive Christianity concerning Christ, in the Christian writings, in the worship of the Church, and in the works of non-Christian writers of the period; and then investigating the cavils of the early heretics against the person of Christ in general, and their special doctrines as opponents on the one hand of his deity and on the other of his humanity. This epoch includes, of course, the age of Gnosticism; of which Dörner writes with a critical and philosophical ability rarely equalled. The second epoch of the first period extends to A.D. 325, and is named "The Age of the Completion of the Christian Concept of God." The chief matters of the first section (which only is contained in this volume), are the opinions of Justin Martyr, Theophilus, and Tatian, on one side, who approximate, in their thought of the Divine Unity, to a certain subordination of the Logos; and over against them, Athenagoras, Clement of Alexandria, and Irenæus, who oppose that subordination, and carry back the Logos to the inner essence of God.

A body of Notes, extending to nearly a third of the volume, and containing some of its most valuable materials, has been translated by Mr. Simon, to whom we owe the other published portion of this translation. We expect the work to make a marked and permanent impression on English theology, and that the Trinitarian controversialist will acknowledge it to be the grandest treasury of historic testimonies, critically examined, and philosophically interpreted, that has ever been opened up to him.

Of Lange's work we need not say anything additionally to that commendation which we have already given it; as one of the books that every minister ought to possess; and as having abundant wealth of suggestion for public teaching, if only consulted with thoughtfulness and good judgment, and not in the lazy, all-swallowing way which its peculiar character makes particularly easy.

Messrs. Clark promise for the present year's first issue of their Foreign Library, another volume of each of the works now noticed.



*The Romance of Natural History.* By P. H. GOSSE, F.R.S. Second Series. London: Nisbet and Co.

It was a very interesting collection of gleanings from the wide fields of natural history, that Mr. Gosse published last year, under the title he has repeated in the present volume; but this new series of papers is neither of equal interest nor as deserving of the name of "*Romance of Natural History*." It is unquestionably a piece of book-making; but we shall not speak slightly of it on that account; for good book-making in popular science has been often very serviceable and enjoyable, when original works, though of vital importance it may be, have been diffuse, obscure, and dull. A compilation by a naturalist of Mr. Gosse's culture and experience, is perhaps about the best book that could be prepared for such readers as are not intending to pursue natural history as a science, though desirous of a knowledge of the marvellous and beautiful world which surrounds them. The grouping of facts, especially out-of-the-way facts, under certain heads, as in these volumes, is also a very excellent means of making a general but distinct impression on the mind, which, for the purposes of the enjoyment and veneration of the works of the Creator, is better than a more minute and accurate, but, therefore, more partial knowledge.

The objection we take, then, to this volume is, that it is only to a small extent a book on natural history at all;—that it is rather a book about popular notions and traditions of natural phenomena; with loose comments on the probability of there being some unknown forms of life, or some phenomena unobserved by science, which have created the popularly diffused opinions that are so often regarded as but delusions or superstitions. Mr. Gosse "went in" for the Sea Serpent, in his last volume:—he undertakes the cause of Mermaids in this; and though he does not avow a belief in their existence, thinks a review of the whole evidence must induce "a strong suspicion that the northern seas may hold forms of life as yet uncatalogued by science." He also goes very fully into all the toad-i'-the-hole stories that have been so often told, and so often investigated without ever bringing evidence under the eye of a competent observer: and, while he is, in our judgment, over credulous, and incapable of weighing the force or perceiving the relativeness of evidence—as his reasserted "prochronic" theory of creation proves,—he has a little more apparent and plausible support for the belief that toads may have existed, without air and without food, in solid rocks, ever since those rocks were clay, and have resumed their life after hundreds or thousands of years, than he has for other instances of the marvellous and the doubtful which are rested on universal belief. By the way, as Mr. Gosse, in describing the performances of travelling fishes, professes not to believe that a perch ever climbed a palm-tree, why has he inserted in his book a very graphic sketch of the animal in the very act?

The chapters of the work which really bear out its name are those on "The Extinct," "Fascination," "Beauty," and "Parasites." Each of these is full of interesting facts—with a few things that are not facts,—and are well worthy of their place in any sketch of the more striking or more curious regions of natural life. We need not attempt to show our readers how Mr. Gosse writes; and therefore make no extract from the book, though it is one wonderfully fitted to furnish out those catching newspaper paragraphs which are so precious when Parliament is "down." It is exceedingly readable and amusing,—and not least so even where it is least true to its special title.

*London Labour and the London Poor:* By HENRY MAYHEW. Those that will not work: comprising Prostitutes, Thieves, Swindlers, Beggars. By several Contributors. With Illustrations. London: Griffith, Bohn and Co.

It is needless to speak of the peculiar interest and value of Mr. Mayhew's celebrated work on the lower classes of the metropolis;—it is acknowledged to be indispensable to the writer on social matters, and of the highest importance to the practical philanthropist. This volume, treating of the non-workers, is less adapted than others of the series to a general reading; and can scarcely be left about in the family: but its facts and statistics, its pictures from grades of life that it is not to be wished the public at large should make direct acquaintance with, and its remarkable personal narratives, give it a moral interest of even a deeper and more serious kind than attaches to its companion volumes. Too much is, in our judgment, written on the first class of non-workers included in the book; both in the way of descriptions that have an interest only for corrupt tastes, and in the indication of localities and places of entertainment that have an evil character. Nor do we think Mr. Mayhew's own historical sketch altogether necessary to moral and remedial views and purposes. Mr. Binny's chapter on Thieves may give cautions to the incautious, as well as throw useful light on the social aspects of common crime. But the chapter which, more than all, is curious, amusing, and pregnant with suggestions for the charitable, is that on Beggars, by Mr. Halliday. We really wish this may separately and cheaply be given to the public; that more may be known, by those who divert from the deserving poor thousands of pounds that are thrown away on the impostors of the streets, of the exquisite provision, by training and organisation, which is made for duping and

victimising them. If this were a purely literary journal or a magazine, we could string together for our readers' delectation some strange and laughter-provoking facts, which Mr. Halliday has accumulated respecting the "Ashamed Beggars," "Clean Family Beggars," "Famished Beggars," the "Choking Dodge," "Offal Eaters," and other well-educated and prosperous mendicants, whose life is as strictly professional and artistic as any in the community.

An Introductory Essay is prefixed to the volume by the Rev. W. Tuckness; containing a simple and brief account of "The Agencies at present in operation within the metropolis, for the suppression of vice and crime." It makes one glow with gratitude and gladness to look on this sketch of the remedial powers and activities that have been provided by Christianity, in its recognition of the necessities of our corrupt city-life: but reflection teaches that "this picture" has no correspondence of scale to "that" from which we have just looked away; and one is moved to purpose and labour with enlarged self-denial and energy. Still, this sketch has its very great value for those who are seeking, in their measure, but often without suitable information, and through inappropriate and ineffective channels, to repress the evil and alleviate the misery around them: and it may often direct to the use and support of agencies the existence of which is unknown, though, it may be, often vaguely desired by those who have some sense of being their brothers' and their sisters' keepers.

An important Appendix of Maps and Tables illustrating the Criminal Statistics of each of the Counties of England and Wales in 1851, completes a volume which, we repeat, is essential to analytical investigation of our social condition, and to fully intelligent and practical efforts for its sound amendment.

#### BRIEF NOTICES.

*Charges and Sermons on Special Occasions, during a Ministry of Fifty Years.* By ANDREW REED, D.D. (Ward and Co.) The pulpit oratory of Nonconformists in the generation now closing, would not be completely represented were Dr. Andrew Reed absent from the sermon-library. As one of the distinguished and popular preachers of the last half-century, he had a claim to lift up through the press, at the conclusion of so long a ministry, the voice with which so many of our elders have been charmed; and we cannot doubt that this volume of discourses, recalling to thousands the elegant and persuasive ministrations of the author, will be generally received with welcome and pleasure. The charges and sermons thus issued have all been separately printed, and their republication often urged:—for which reason it is unnecessary that we should attempt any detailed criticism. — *Seven Answers to the Seven Essays and Reviews:* by J. N. GRIFFIN, M.A., of Trinity College, Dublin. (Longman and Co.) Mr. Griffin, a clergyman, and an eminent member of the Dublin University, prepared these "Answers" to the most notorious book of the times for publication in the *London Review*: and they are now reprinted with only a few verbal alterations. They are acute, learned, and firm-handed; and they display not merely a zeal for orthodoxy, but a sincere care for vital Christianity. No one man, however, is fitted to reply to all the seven Essays with equal effectiveness; and Mr. Griffin is weak at points—especially the Darwinian hypothesis and the Sinaitic inscriptions. The commendatory words spoken in a preface by the Right Hon. J. Napier are on the whole well deserved: and the book may be of real and essential service to the cause of truth. — *Education: Intellectual, Moral, and Physical.* By HERBERT SPENCER. (G. Manwaring.) These essays are reprinted from the *Westminster, North British, and British Quarterly Reviews*, and form a whole more effective than the parts severally indicated. We need not tell our readers how effectively Mr. Spencer writes, how clearly he thinks, and how closely he reasons. This book deserves to be read by everyone engaged in the practical work of education, and by every parent desirous of the best discharge of parental responsibility. But we do not assent to Mr. Spencer's views of the first principles of moral education, although he put them forth in the orthodox *British Quarterly*; for we give a greater place to the principle of authority, and see less scope in the home-life of a child for the operation of nature-punishments of evil. Nor can we assent to that supreme value of positive science, which he so eloquently asserts in his essay on the question, "What knowledge is of most worth?"—at least not unless his essential question, "How to live," has a meaning more extended than he himself puts into it; and the conception of the science of life be correspondingly enlarged. But his book is still one that we prize, and that we commend to the thoughtful. — *The Life of Christ from the Cradle to the Cross:* by Rev. JOHN ANDERSON. (Glasgow and London: W. R. M'Phun.) We presume that the contents of this volume were originally sermons; but they are now arranged in sections and divisions. The chief facts of the Life of our Lord are treated chronologically, and in connection with his discourses; and the faithful use of the works of Bengel, Olshausen, Stier, and Neander, has given the results of the best critical and expository inquiries to its plainly-written pages. But we do not see that there was any special need of such a book; unless to the author's congregation, and on personal grounds. — *A Present Heaven.* By the

Author of "The Patience of Hope." Second Edition. (Strahan [and Co.] A beautiful little book; by one who has poetic feeling and intellectual power, as well as a sweet spirit of trustful, loving piety. Few practical religious books are so thoughtful, so healthful, and so purely written. It has our special emphasis of praise. — *A Handbook of Revealed Theology:* by the Rev. JOHN STOCK. With Prefatory notice by Rev. C. H. SPURGEON. (Elliot Stock.) The author's well-known works will have acquainted many of our readers with the character of his theology; and Mr. Spurgeon's recommendation will be understood to imply a decidedly Calvinistic complexion, without any Antinomian wars upon it. "Sound" Mr. Stock will surely be esteemed; and for his intelligence, knowledge of Scripture, and special theological culture, will be esteemed even by those who may differ from his views of covenants, of election, of the imputation of Christ's righteousness, &c.—as, we imagine, some of the most Evangelical divines and best thinkers of any age would do. He deals very ably with the great themes of theology, God, and the Person of the God-man; also with the constitution and discipline of the Church.

#### THE PERIODICALS FOR FEBRUARY.

The *North British Review* contains a more varied selection of articles than usual, as the following list of contents will show:—"The Writings of Mr. Ruskin," "The House of Savoy," "Our Single Women," "Sir William Lockhart of Lee," "Peasants and Poets of Austria and Scotland," "Guizot and the Papacy," "Sanitary Improvements in the Army—Lord Herbert," "Recent Progress of Photographic Art," "Mr. Martin's Catullus," and "The American Republic—Resurrection through Dissolution." The criticism on Ruskin is elaborate and discriminating. The first place is assigned to him as an art critic, from whose judgment there is no appeal, though many writers on art keenly dispute his claims. But there can hardly be two opinions that Mr. Ruskin would be wise to leave alone other questions, such as political economy, and that in travelling beyond his speciality he is "ignorant and delusive." In the third article some plans for finding an enlarged sphere for "our single women" broached in other quarters, are fully worked out. The writer advocates the organisation of a recognised order of women in the Christian Church—deaconesses—who should, after the manner of Scripture readers, under the direction of the ministry, and be paid for their services. The following extract will indicate the drift of this note-worthy paper:—

Such women might gradually supersede paid officials in the care of hospitals, penitentiaries, and workhouses, or might, as Mrs. Jameson suggests, take the control of such, with that moral advantage which always arises from the presence of a woman "officially authorised, yet not hired." We are aware how much a higher element is needed in such places; and we know, too, that it cannot be infused by the mere visiting lady, however kind and judicious. Inspection, exhortation, accomplish little: it is *influence* that is here needed; and this influence must be permanent, and also *authorised*, so as to remove it from the imputation of interference, and to make it part of the natural order of things. Or, in the field of general usefulness, what a blessing might one or two such women become, by settling quietly in some village in the manufacturing or mining districts, where the people have high wages, but not one softening, humanising taste, or even the possibility of acquiring such! A kind lady, skilled in the civilising arts of sewing and housewifery, and helped perhaps, by a faithful and religious servant, would gradually become the friend of the poor, ignorant, over-tasked women, would get into their thoughts and ways, learn their real difficulties, and show them how to make home a better, happier place than it has ever yet been. . . . The heroic age of Christianity is yet to come—its harvest yet to be gathered in, in the day when "the ploughman shall overtake the reaper, and the treader of grapes him that soweth seed." Our age has many saddening and fearful features; but amongst all of these—the absence of self-restraint, the impatience of outward rule—who, that goes much among the poor, can have failed to perceive a real desire for improvement; above all, a quickened, a rational interest in divine things, which makes us believe that the character of our Christian intercourse with them will change—will no longer be concerned with "giving" only? How affecting are the relations that have been established between the authoress of "Ragged Homes" and her poor, loving, confiding women—between Miss Marsh and her "navvies"—between the authoress of "Ploughing and Sowing," and her rude, neglected Yorkshire farming boys! Do not these things prove—if proof were needed—how susceptible the humbler classes are, not only to Christian culture, but to all the kindlier affections of our nature,—more especially to the exquisite moral charm of refinement, that holy, that communicable gift?

"Guizot on the Papacy" is a review of the French philosopher's and statesman's recent work, "The Christian Church and Christian Society in 1861," some of the suggestions of which relative to the maintenance of the temporal power of the Pope have very properly called forth a protest from French Protestants. In the last article the future of the American continent is discussed, and the conclusion is reached that the independence of the South will be best for the interests of the entire community, better for the North, better for humanity, and that it leaves the only chance of the eventual abolition of slavery. The paper is a valuable contribution to the great question of the day.

Of the magazines, *London Society* demands a priority of notice, both because it commences existence this month, and from the expectations that have been raised



by profuse advertising. Its aim is to be "an illustrated magazine of light and amusing literature for the hours of relaxation." *London Society* is unexceptionably got up, and seven full-page pictures by such artists as Huard, Watson, Thomas, and Pickersgill—several of them highly sentimental, and one a scene in Rotten-row—will obtain for it the *entrée* of many a drawing-room. The letter-press in double columns is carefully and well written, and healthy in its tone both moral and religious, but would be improved by a little more vivacity and dash. To eschew tediousness, to tell the world about London society—its parties, its haunts, its habits, its love-makings, and its entertainments—is the special aim of the new comer, and we have yet to see whether the theme be inexhaustible, or rather, whether the public will be willing to dine continuously upon such fare. The engravings of this first number are its charms, and they alone are worth its price.

In *Blackwood* Sir E. B. Lytton again appears as a contributor. His prolific pen is at work upon "Caxtoniana; a series of Essays on Life, Literature, and Manners." In the present number the fascinating baronet discourses, with his wonted liveliness and learning, "On the Increased Attention to Outward Life in the Decline of Life," and "On the Difference Between the Urban and Rural Temperament." A new "Chronicle of Carlingford" is commenced, entitled "Salem Chapel." The minute details, the quiet satire, and the theme itself, unquestionably reveal the author of "Scenes of Clerical Life." The hero of the tale is Mr. Vincent, a young Nonconformist minister fresh from Homerton College, "who had been brought up upon the *Nonconformist* and the *Eclectic Review*; was strongly impressed with the idea that the Church Establishment, though outwardly prosperous, was in reality a profoundly rotten institution; that the Nonconforming portion of the English public was the party of progress; that the eyes of the world were turned upon the Dissenting interest; and that his own youthful eloquence and the voluntary principle were quite enough to counterbalance all the ecclesiastical advantages on the other side, and make for himself a position of the highest influence in his new sphere." Salem Chapel is the only Dissenting place of worship in Carlingford, and we are here introduced into the society amid which the young minister moved. At the close of Part I. he falls in love at first sight with "a beautiful, dazzling creature" descending from a carriage, and as a relief to his overpowered feelings "tried to read, tried to think of a popular series of lectures, tried to lay plans for his campaign and heroic desperate attempts to resuscitate the shopkeeping Dissenterism of Carlingford into a lofty Nonconformist idea," but in vain. It is something new for a Dissenting minister in a small town to be the hero of a story, and perhaps no one would venture upon so bold an experiment except the novelist who has drawn with so vivid a pen the character of Dinah, the Methodist heroine.

Mr. John Stuart Mill elaborately deals with "The American Contest" in the February number of *Fraser*, and the weight of his calm, dispassionate argument is thrown into the Federal scale. The appearance of this paper may be taken as a sign of reaction against the attempts of so many of our public writers to enlist English feeling in favour of the South. Mr. Mill shows with quiet force that slavery alone was the cause of the disruption of the American Union; and in the following passage puts in a claim for forbearance in judging of the relations of the North to that vital question:—

The present Government of the United States is not an abolitionist Government. Abolitionists, in America, mean those who do not keep within the constitution; who demand the destruction (as far as slavery is concerned) of as much of it as protects the internal legislation of each State from the control of Congress; who aim at abolishing slavery wherever it exists, by force if need be, but certainly by some other power than the constituted authorities of the slave States. The Republican party neither aim nor profess to aim at this object. And when we consider the flood of wrath which would have been poured out against them if they did, by the very writers who now taunt them with not doing it, we shall be apt to think the taunt a little misplaced. But though not an abolitionist party, they are a free-soil party. If they have not taken arms against slavery, they have against its extension. And they know, as we may know if we please, that this amounts to the same thing. The day when slavery can no longer extend itself is the day of its doom. The slave-owners know this, and it is the cause of their fury. They know, as all know who have attended to the subject, that confinement within existing limits is its death warrant. Slavery, under the conditions in which it exists in the States, exhausts even the beneficial powers of nature. So incompatible is it with any kind whatever of skilled labour, that it causes the whole productive resources of the country to be concentrated on one or two products, cotton being the chief, which require, to raise and prepare them for the market, little besides brute animal force. The cotton cultivation, in the opinion of all competent judges, alone saves North American slavery; but cotton cultivation, exclusively adhered to, exhausts in a moderate number of years all the soils which are fit for it, and can only be kept up by travelling further and further westward. Mr. Olmsted has given a vivid description of the desolate state of parts of Georgia and the Carolinas, once amongst the richest specimens of soil and cultivation in the world; and even the more recently colonised Alabama, as he shows, is rapidly following in the same down-hill tract. To slavery, therefore, it is a matter of life and death to find fresh fields for the employment of slave labour. Confine it to the present States, and the owners of slave property will either be speedily ruined, or will have to find means of

reforming and renovating their agricultural system; which cannot be done without treating the slaves like human beings, nor without so large an employment of skilled, that is of free labour, as will widely displace the unskilled, and so depreciate the pecuniary value of the slave, that the immediate mitigation and ultimate extinction of slavery would be a nearly inevitable and probably rapid consequence.

Mr. Mill's own conviction has long been that if the South were not promptly put down, the contest would become distinctly an anti-slavery one. The other contents of *Fraser* comprise the two continuation tales, "Thalatta! Thalatta!" and "Barren Honour;" a gossiping paper on "Editors and Newspaper-writers of the last Generation," including Mr. Barnes and Captain Sterling of the *Times*, and Mr. Black of the *Morning Chronicle*; a biography of the late Lord Herbert; and an article on "Celibacy v. Marriage," written in a loftier strain than most other articles on the same subject in other periodicals. It is the most valuable essay on this social difficulty that we have met with.

The more solid papers in the *Cornhill* are all excellent in their way. "Commissions of Lunacy," *apropos* of the Windham case, travels over wide ground, and contains many thoughtful and valuable arguments. "What are the nerves?" and "Fish Culture" are also excellent. The latter describes the signal success of the artificial oyster-spawning in the river Ayr, in France. Mr. Doyle contributes a cartoon of "Belgravia out of doors"—by no means the worst of the series; and the editor writes a cutting "Roundabout Paper" on the hint of repudiation of English bondholders thrown out by the veracious *New York Herald*, for which, as it now appears, there was no need. "Phillip," "Brown, Jones, and Robinson," and "Agnes of Sorrento," make progress. Mr. Thackeray's hero is betrothed to his adorable Charlotte at the deathbed of her father, the General, and seems destined for new troubles by being unexpectedly foiled in obtaining the sub-editorship of the *Pall-Mall Gazette*.

The *Art Journal* contains an opening article by Mr. J. B. Atkinson, urging the necessity of art education to the British artisan, and the availability of the South Kensington Museum for that purpose; a further paper (illustrated) on "Rome and her Works of Art;" and an interesting history of the "Worcester Porcelain Works." The three large engravings are:—"The Swing," a very charming picture by F. Goodall; Turner's brilliant painting of "Brighton Chain Pier," in the gallery of Col. Wyndham; and Ruben's celebrated "Descent from the Cross."

"An Old Scottish Worthy, Sir George Lawson," of Selkirk, is the first topic of the *Eclectic*, which reviews Dr. McFarlane's biography of this eccentric Dissenting divine, the original of Sir Walter Scott's Josiah Cargill, of St. Ronan's. The other articles, which we have not space to characterise, are:—"Lady of Garaye," "An English Nun," "Punch in the Pulpit," "What I saw in Iceland," the "Hebrew Bards," and "Miall's Title Deeds of the English Church."

The *Christian Spectator* continues to have a Bicentenary tinge. "The Christian Brothers: a Story of the Protestants before the Reformation," will be read with all the more interest from the turn which will be given to the thoughts of its Nonconformist readers during the present year. We would hope that many others besides Nonconformists read this outspoken and unsectarian magazine. It might possibly do some good to our Evangelical Church friends, who so strongly object to the Bicentenary commemoration, because, perhaps, they have "subscribed" everything, to peruse in pages 121-2 the scathing rebuke of those "who through covetousness with FEIGNED WORDS, make merchandise of souls, and run greedily after the error of Balaam for reward." A second paper on the "Poetry of Tennyson," a kind of sermon on "The Exodus accomplished at Jerusalem," and the "Church Property Question," are among the other contents of the *Spectator*.

*Good Words* continues the story ("Mistress and Maid") by the author of "John Halifax;" and has articles by the Countess de Gasparin, the editor (Dr. M'Leod), Rev. H. Stowell Brown, and Principal Leitch; with a hitherto unpublished paper by the late Edward Irving, entitled, "The Blessings of those who Weep." "Days and Nights in Greenland" is worth reading; and like other of the subjects of *Good Words*, is illustrated.

The *Leisure Hour* and *Sunday at Home* are enlarged in size, and altogether improved. Many of the illustrations are beautifully executed. The *Leisure Hour* may challenge comparison with any of its multitudinous rivals, and has the knack of seizing and throwing light upon questions of current interest. It has hit the golden mean of being popular and interesting without ministering to a depraved taste. Morality—to say nothing of education—would infinitely gain if this capital magazine could everywhere, but especially in the mill and the kitchen, supersede the halfpenny rubbish that is poisoning so many among our humbler classes.

We referred in our last number to the *Evangelical and Baptist Magazines*.—The *Englishwoman's Magazine* (printed at the press of Emily Faithfull and Co.) continues to support with much ability, the cause of social reform, and to point out new spheres for the exercise of female sympathy and self-denial.—The *Homilet* supplies outlines of sermons of more than average excellence. We can only acknowledge the receipt of the *Cosmopolitan* and *Notes of a New Truth*.

## BOOKS RECEIVED.

Chalmers' Astronomical Discourses. (M'Phun.)  
The Life of Christ. By Rev. John Anderson. (M'Phun.)  
Ecclesiastical Cyclopædia. By John Eadie, D.D., LL.D. (Griffin and Co.)  
Adams' Practical Works. With Memoir by Rev. Dr. Angus. Vol. 2. (James Nichol.)  
Brief Notes of Sweden, Finland, &c. (Macmillan and Co.)  
Dictionary of the Bible. Edited by Dr. Wm. Smith. Part I. (Murray.)  
The Last Regret. A Poem. (J. F. Shaw.)  
Christianity and Modern Thought. By Rev. W. Henderson (Ballarat.)  
Index to In Memoriam. (Moxon and  
Poems and Sketches. By Rev. A. Wallis (Glasgow.)  
Singing at Sight made Easy. By Rev. W. Woodman. (30, Paternoster-row.)  
The Supernatural in relation to the Natural. By Rev. Dr. M'Cook. (Macmillan.)  
Broad Shadows on Life's Pathway. Third Thousand. (Seeleys.)  
Morning Seed. By the Rev. W. H. Gray, M.A. (Nelsons.)  
Papers for Thoughtful Girls. By Sarah Tytler. (Strahan and Co.)  
Scripture Truths illustrated for the Young. By the Rev. Jas. Bolton. (Nelsons.)

## Sermons.

ON THE DEATH OF THE PRINCE CONSORT.—By Dr. Vaughan, Vicar of Doncaster. (Macmillan and Co.) Rev. T. W. Aveling, at Kingsland Congregational Church. (John Snow.) Rev. W. Walters, at Bewick-street Baptist Chapel, Newcastle-on-Tyne. (J. Heaton and Son.) Rev. W. Calvert. (Freeman.)  
At Moleston, before the Pembroke-shire Baptist Association, by Rev. T. H. Morgan, of Birmingham. (Hamilton and Co.)

## Poetry.

## THE POET LAUREATE AND THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT.

A new edition of the "Idylls of the King" contains the following dedication:—

These to his memory—since he held them dear,  
Perchance as finding there unconsciously  
Some image of himself—I dedicate,  
I dedicate, I consecrate with tears,  
These Idylls.

And indeed he seems to me  
Scarce other than my own ideal knight,  
"Who revered his conscience as his king;  
Whose glory was, redressing human wrong;  
Who spake no slander, no, nor listen'd to it;  
Who loved one only, and who gave to her"—  
Her, over all whose realms, to their last isle,  
Commingle with the gloom of imminent war,  
The shadow of his loss moved like eclipse,  
Darkening the world. We have lost him; he is gone;  
We know him now; all narrow jealousies  
Are silent; and we see him as he moved,  
How modest, kindly, all-accomplished, wise,  
With what sublime repression of himself,  
And in what limits, and how tenderly;  
Not swaying to this faction or to that;  
Not making his high place the lawless perch  
Of wing'd ambitions, nor a vantage-ground  
For pleasure; but thro' all this tract of years  
Wearing the white flower of a blameless life,  
Before a thousand peering littlenesses,  
In that fierce light which beats upon a throne,  
And blackens every blot; for where is he  
Who dares foreshadow for an only son  
A lovelier life, a more unstained than his?  
Or how should England, dreaming of his sons,  
Hope more for these than some inheritance  
Of such a life, a heart, a mind as thine,  
Thou noble Father of her Kings to be;  
Laborious for her people and her poor,  
Voice in the rich dawn of an ampler day,  
Far-sighted summoner of war and waste  
To fruitful strife and rivalries of peace,  
Sweet nature gilded by the gracious gleam  
Of letters, dear to science, dear to art,  
Dear to thy land and ours, a Prince indeed,  
Beyond all titles, and a household name  
Hereafter, thro' all times, Albert the Good.

Break not, O woman's heart, but still endure;  
Break not, for thou art royal, but endure,  
Remembering all the beauty of that star  
Which shone so close beside thee, that ye made  
One light together, but has past and left  
The Crown a lonely splendour.

May all love,  
His love, unseen but felt, o'ershadow thee,  
The love of all thy sons encompass thee,  
The love of all thy daughters cherish thee,  
The love of all thy people comfort thee,  
Till God's love set thee at his side again!

It is understood that Mr. Tennyson has just received from the Princess Alice a most beautiful and touching autograph letter, written by command of her Majesty, expressive of the intense pleasure and consolation which the Queen has derived from the above verses—the "Idylls of the King" having been an especial favourite with the late Prince Consort.

## LITERARY AND ARTISTIC GOSSIP.

It is stated that Mr. C. W. Goodwin, author of the article on "The Mosaic Cosmogony," in "Essays and Reviews," is to be editor of the *Literary Gazette*.

Messrs. Nisbet are shortly about to publish a translation of Dr. Gausson's new and admirable work on the Canon of Scripture.

The Hon. and Rev. W. H. Lyttelton, M.A., Rector of Hagley, will write the Twelfth of the Tracts for Priests



and People, on the Testimony of Scripture to the Authority of Conscience.

Messrs. Macmillan and Co. are about to add Bunyan's "Holy War" and Bacon's "Essays" to a series of works uniform with Palgrave's Golden Treasury.

Mr. Murray announces a work by Mr. Samuel Lucas, entitled "Secularia; or, Surveys of the Main Stream of History."

A work on the "European Settlements on the West Coast of Africa, and the Slave Trade and the Cotton Culture in those Regions," by Captain Hewitt, is announced by Messrs. Chapman and Hall.

Messrs. Hamilton, Adams, and Co. publish immediately a work, by the Rev. M. Hill, on "The Typical Testimony to the Messiah." Mr. Hill attempts to establish the inspiration of the Bible and the fact of Divine providence on grounds which he thinks have been hitherto overlooked.

A new edition of the Rev. Charles Kingsley's "Alton Locke" is about to appear, uniform with "Westward, Ho!" and is to contain a new preface.

ABRAHAM'S RESIDENCE IN ARAM-NAHARAIM.—Mr. Charles Beke writes to the *Athenæum* from Harran, in Padan-Aram, Dec. 21, 1861, describing a visit which he and his wife had just made:—"We arrived here yesterday 'at the time of the evening, even the time that women go out to draw water;' and as we approached the town we met a number of 'damsels' with their 'pitchers' so employed. This morning we went to the 'well of water' just 'without the city,' on the way from Damascus, at which Abraham's 'eldest servant' met Rebekah, as recorded in the 24th chapter of Genesis. On our way hither we saw 'in the field' several flocks of sheep, with white ewes giving suck to 'ring-straked, speckled and spotted' lambs, which forcibly reminded us of the history of Jacob and Laban in Genesis xxx., xxxi."

### Gleanings.

During the month of January the number of wrecks was 217.

The young lady who took the gentleman's fancy has returned it with thanks.

Accounts from Irkutsk (Russian Asia) state that the quicksilver has been frozen there since the middle of December.

There is but one man who can believe himself free from envy, and it is he who has never examined his own heart.—*Helvetius*.

Old men are fond of giving good advice, to console themselves for being no longer in a position to give bad examples.—*Rochevoucauld*.

The preparations for the sixth annual meeting of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, to be held in London in June next, are in active progress.

The statue of Dr. Jenner has been removed from Trafalgar-square, to a pedestal in Kensington-gardens, in the vicinity of the stone bridge spanning the Serpentine, on the Bayswater side.

A Chinese dictionary, in ninety-five volumes, has just been purchased for the Imperial Library, Paris, from Dr. Basiliowski, formerly attached to the Russian Legation at Pekin.

Footie had attacked some pretentious person for his characteristic foible. "Why do you attack my weakest part?" asked the assailed. "Did I ever say anything about your head?" replied Footie.

A lady, visiting the British Museum, inquired if they had a skull of Newton. When answered in the negative, she exclaimed, "I wonder at that,—they have got one at Oxford."

Dr. Letheby, the Medical Officer to the City of London, reports that many of the cows kept in the City for the supply of milk were in such a diseased state that their milk was very unwholesome.

Teddington, the winner of the 1851 Derby, was recently purchased for the Emperor of Austria—the price being 1,700*l.*—and on being landed at Antwerp he fell into the dock and narrowly escaped drowning.

An article in this month's *Jewish Intelligencer* discusses the various and conflicting statements as to the number of Jews in the world. The writer concludes that the present total amounts to between ten and twelve millions.

It is a curious circumstance, and in some measure a sign of the times, that the *Invalide Russe* promises its new subscribers, as a premium, a complete collection of the constitutions of all the states of Europe.

A correspondent states that Lord Brougham is much respected by the inhabitants of Cannes; "but the lower orders cannot make out why so great a millionaire should persist in wearing a hat for which no one in his senses would give a couple of centimes."

Murphy was repeating to Footie some remarks by Garrick of Lacey's love of money as a mere attempt to cover his own stinginess by throwing it on his fellow patentee—when it was asked, why on earth didn't Garrick take the beam out of his own eye before attacking the mote in other people's. "He is not sure," replied Footie, "of selling the timber."

THE PRINCE CONSORT AND THE BIBLE.—The Prince having sent to the British Museum to borrow a copy of Martin Luther's Bible, a messenger was sent with it to the palace, and shown into a room where he saw the Queen and his Royal Highness engaged in the study of the Bible. The Prince, opening Luther's Bible, referred to a passage which had been the subject of investigation, and expressed his great satisfaction in finding his views supported by the text of Luther's Bible.—*Sunday at Home*.

THE PROGRESS OF FASHION.—There is great talk of an electric *parure* now in course of manufacture for the Empress of the French, whose brilliancy will outvie every article of jewellery ever beheld before. It is a coronet composed of glass globules, illuminated by an electric light ruled by a conductor encircling the head. Diamonds, rubies, and emeralds of immense size and the most dazzling effect are here presented with a radiance so intense that they light up the darkened chamber in which the embryo design is now being exhibited with the full light of day.—*Court Journal*.

THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM'S STRANGE DREAM.—As for myself, I am ashamed to say that I am more low than I should dare confess to any one, by a dream which haunted me in my sleep, with a degree of precision which is really frightful. I was at Stowe, my dear and regretted home. All was desolate—not a soul appeared to receive me. My good dog met me and licked my hand. Accompanied by him, I traversed all the apartments—all desolate and solitary; every room as I had left it. On my return from the state bedroom I met my wife. She told me all my family were gone, and that she was left desolate—that even her little favourite dog, which had been her sole remaining companion, had died a few days ago. We went out at the north hall door together, and all was solitude and desertion. I awoke with the distress of the moment, and I slept no more that night. I do not like to confess how much effect this has had upon me. I have not the slightest faith in dreams, but this has strongly accorded with the feelings and tone of my mind, and I cannot shake it off. Those who will see this journal will, I am sure, not laugh at my feelings.—*Duke of Buckingham's Private Diary*. [The dream occurred in 1823, some twenty years before the catastrophe it so strangely foreshadowed.]

LADIES' WREATH ORNAMENTS.—The secretaries of the Ladies' Sanitary Association write to the *Times* protesting against the use of ladies' wreath ornaments coloured with a certain vivid mineral green known as Schweinfurt green. A letter from Dr. Hoffmann, accompanying this, testifies to the discovery of ten grains of white arsenic in about a dozen leaves taken for examination from a wreath which, when entire, contains not less than fifty such. "Thus a lady wears in her hair forty grains of white arsenic, a quantity which, if taken in appropriate doses, would be sufficient to poison twenty persons. The same green is used in colouring tarlatanes for ball dresses, and, being laid on with starch, comes off readily. In the twenty yards of the material needed for a modern dress, not less than nine hundred grains of white arsenic will be found, says another analyst. A physician of Berlin had satisfied himself that sixty grains powdered off such a dress in an evening. The use of this colour is mischievous in the highest degree, to the wretched manufacturers above all. We testify against its employment from an art point of view. The green is unnatural in its hue—has a vivid, mineralised, evil, so to say, look, which is untrue to vegetable nature. Showy to tawdriness, its employment with successful effect can only be when near to strong and coarse complexions; near it a delicate tint looks lurid."

### Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

#### BIRTHS.

THEOBALD.—Feb. 6, at Park-place, Blackheath, S.E., the wife of R. Masters Theobald, Esq., M.R.C.S. Lond., of a son.

BARTON.—Feb. 10, at 19, Chaloot Villas, Haverstock-hill, Mrs. Vincent J. Barton, of a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

COUSINS—SELLS.—Jan. 24, at King-street Chapel, Portsea, by the Rev. Thomas Cousins, the father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. E. G. Cecil, John Ward Cousins, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S., to Emmeline, only daughter of C. H. Sells, Esq., of Staines House.

FLINT—DYE.—Jan. 25, at the Independent Chapel, Wymondham, by the Rev. J. Anderson, Nelson Flint, of Deepham, to Matilda Dye, of Wymondham.

CAMPS—BIDDALL.—Jan. 28, at the Countess of Huntingdon's Chapel, Ely, by the Rev. R. Squibbs, Frederic, third son of the late R. T. Camps, Esq., of Wilburton, to Elizabeth Read, eldest daughter of John Biddall, Esq., of Hilrow, Isle of Ely.

STEVENS—BOWLES.—Jan. 29, at Eighbrook Independent chapel, Hereford, by the Rev. J. S. Bowles, father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Robt. Stevens, brother of the bridegroom, Mr. Joseph Stevens, of Matlock, to Charlotte Bowles, of Sutton, near Hereford.

MASON—WHEATLEY.—Jan. 30, at the Countess of Huntingdon's Chapel, by the Rev. W. Spencer Edwards, Mr. James M. Mason, of Deptford, to Harriett, eldest daughter of the late Mr. W. Wheatley, of London.

HANFORD—VICARY.—Feb. 3, at Howe Chapel, Great Torrington, Devon, by the Rev. James Buckpitt, Mr. Henry Hanford, of St. Thomas, Exeter, bricklayer, to Fanny, daughter of Mr. John Vicary, of Great Torrington, carpenter.

MERRITT—SALTER.—Feb. 4, at the Tabernacle, Wootton-under-Edge, by the Rev. J. Glanville, Mr. John Henry Merritt, to Miss Charlotte Salter, both of Wootton-under-Edge.

RADERMACHER—HALL.—Feb. 5, at Princes'-street Chapel, Norwich, by the Rev. J. Alexander, Alfred, son of J. Radermacher, Esq., of Brompton-square, London, to Ellen, youngest daughter of Mr. James Hall, of Norwich.

DOBSON—BLOGBURN.—Feb. 5, at the Independent Chapel, Pendleton, by the Rev. George B. Bubier, the Rev. Stephen St. N. Dobson, B.A., to Ruth, only daughter of Mr. William Blogburn, of Pendleton. No cards.

BULCOCK—FULL.—Feb. 6, at Park-road Congregational Church, Blackburn, by the Rev. T. B. Lister, Mr. Richard Bulcock, to Miss Sarah Jane Full, both of that town.

HARDIN—GRAY.—Feb. 6, by licence, at New Park-street Chapel, Southwark, by the Rev. J. A. Spurgeon, the Rev. H. Hardin, Baptist minister, Towcester, Northamptonshire, to Miss Jane Gray, of Woolwich.

HUNT—HUNT.—Feb. 6, at Marsh-street Chapel, Waltham-stow, by the Rev. Edward Maunering, Frederick, fifth son of William Hunt, of Upper Clapton, to Catherine, only daughter of Ebenezer Hunt, of Walthamstow.

THOMAS—DAVIES.—Feb. 7, at the Tabernacle Chapel, Llandilo, by the Rev. T. Davies, the Rev. W. Thomas, Gwynfe, to Miss Davies, Brynmiling.

#### DEATHS.

ANDREWS.—Jan. 19, William Andrews, eldest brother of the Rev. Josiah Andrews, of Kingswood, Wootton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, after two days' intense suffering, calmly entered into glory, in the fifty-first year of his age. His death is deplored by his beloved widow, children, and relatives, his esteemed pastor, and a large church, of which he had for many years been a consistent and devoted member.

GALLOWAY.—Jan. 28, James Galloway, B.A., aged twenty, student of the Lancashire Independent College, deeply regretted by his relatives and fellow-students.

DAVIES.—Jan. 31, at 3, De Beauvoir-square, Kingland, Edwin Alfred, the infant son of the Rev. Edwin Davies, aged five months.

PYNE.—Feb. 9, at her residence, Wellington, Somerset, Anna, widow of the late William Collard Pyne, surgeon, of that place, in the seventy-fourth year of her age. Her end was peace.

### Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

Considerable curiosity was excited on Wednesday afternoon by the announcement that the French Government were about to borrow for three months, with power of renewal for three months more, three or four millions sterling on French Three per Cent. Rentes, deposited at 60. The interest is fixed at 4 per cent., and a commission is given of a half per cent., which will, at three months, be equivalent to 6 per cent. per annum. The object of the measure is to assist the impending conversion of the French debt. The subscription list for the loan was filled up almost immediately. The consequence of this operation on the London Money Market is to cause increased tightness.

It now appears that the proposed arrangement will not be carried out. The publicity given to the matter caused great annoyance in Paris, and the *Moniteur* announced that there was no intention to carry it out. The announcement this morning has had a favourable effect upon the market for Public Securities, Consols having advanced  $\frac{1}{2}$  per Cent., viz., 92 $\frac{1}{2}$  93 for Money, and 93 93 $\frac{1}{2}$  for the Account. The New Threes are 92 $\frac{1}{2}$  93 $\frac{1}{2}$ . The Reduced, 93 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ . New 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  per Cent. Annuities, 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Exchequer Bills, March, 10s. to 12s. prem.; ditto, June, 10s. to 11s. prem. Bank Stock, 240 242. India 5 per Cent. Loan, 106 $\frac{1}{2}$  106 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; ditto 4 per Cent. Enforced Paper, 88; ditto 5 per Cent. ditto, 101 $\frac{1}{2}$  101 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; ditto, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  ditto, 106 $\frac{1}{2}$  107; and ditto Debentures, 100.

The Money Market to-day has presented a quieter appearance, and rates are a shade easier, although 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. are the current terms for first-class bills.

The Bank return shows that the withdrawal of the precious metals is already taking effect. The bullion has decreased 269,242*l.*, and the notes and coin 556,936*l.* Private deposits have also diminished by 571,569*l.*, and the private securities have increased 404,712*l.* If this state of things continues, the Bank will be compelled to advance its rate of discount.

Foreign Securities are quiet and without any alteration of importance.

A very limited amount of business has been transacted in the Railway Share Market to-day, but a firmer tone has prevailed. Caledonians have advanced to 104 $\frac{1}{2}$  105 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Great Westerns to 70 and 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Midlands, to 131 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 131 $\frac{1}{2}$ . North Eastern, Leeds, to 56 $\frac{1}{2}$  56 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and South Easterns to 82 $\frac{1}{2}$  82 $\frac{1}{2}$ . The Foreign and Colonial undertakings continue dull. Dutch Rhenish realises 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Sambre and Meuse 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian have receded to 20. Great Western of Canada are steady at 101 $\frac{1}{2}$  102; and Great Indian Peninsula at 100 $\frac{1}{2}$  100 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Joint Stock Bank and Miscellaneous Shares are a shade firmer.

The curtailment of the production in the manufacturing districts of Lancashire is proceeding at a greatly accelerated speed, not only by shortening still further the week's working time, but by the entire stoppage of spinning and weaving establishments. As the existing stock of raw material is used up, the doors are being locked in numbers which are now very considerable, and which will rapidly increase. As a mode of assistance free from the taint of charity, some millowners have entered into an agreement with those who are employed that two days' wages per week shall be advanced on loan, and repaid on the resumption of full work, at a given rate per cent. of their weekly wages.

At the seventh annual meeting of the National Industrial Assurance and Advance Company, recently held, it was stated in the report that the subscribed capital of the Company is 47,500*l.*, and that the deposits received during the year amounted to 18,279*l.* The advances made on freehold, leasehold, and other available securities of the year amounted to 42,122*l.* A dividend of 6 per cent. has been declared and paid on the share capital. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. F. Cuthbertson, W. Groser, D. Pratt, John Gover, B. W. Gardiner, and others. Speaking of the capital of the Company, Mr. Gover said:—"In the National Industrial the accounts were always filed and accessible. If called upon to repay all their deposits, they had 12,000*l.* of subscribed capital beyond what would pay all the depositors, in addition to the value of the securities on which the money had been advanced by the Company."

An announcement is made of a union of interest between the New Equitable Assurance Company



and the Briton Life Association. The principal object of the union is a reduction of the expenses of both. The united company is to be managed by a board selected from the directors of the two offices, with Mr. John Messent as secretary.

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS**—Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains.—Bad legs, old wounds, and sprains, whether recent or chronic, yield with surprising celerity to the cooling, healing, and curative properties of this invaluable Ointment. It may be relied upon in all such cases as have baffled the skill of our best hospital surgeons; no matter the length of time the malady has endured, this Ointment, assisted by a course of Holloway's Pills, will quietly, but certainly, reach the core of the complaint, and thoroughly eradicate it, without additional impediments to pleasure or business. These remedies will overcome the first forms of disease, and the foul state of the blood, while in glandular swellings, scurvy, and all diseases of the skin, they are equally irresistible.

## The Gazette.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending Wednesday, Feb. 5.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued ..	£29,765,080
Government Debt ..	£11,015,100
Other Securities ..	3,634,900
Gold Bullion ..	15,115,080
Silver Bullion ..	—
£29,765,080	£29,765,080

BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital ..	£14,558,000
Reserve ..	3,395,343
Public Deposits ..	5,788,441
Other Deposits ..	14,179,917
Seven Day and other Bills ..	692,899
£38,609,600	£38,609,600

Feb. 6, 1862.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

## Friday, Feb. 7, 1862.

### BANKRUPT.

J. C. Wilson, Holland-road, and High-street, Nottingham, house agent.  
H. Johnson, Jewry-street, Aldgate, and Broad-street-buildings, estate agent.  
A. V. Dufour, Lewes, schoolmaster.  
E. Cartwright, Great Bland-street, Dover-road.  
H. S. Richards, Watford, auctioneer.  
W. H. Champion, Pentonville-road, professor of music.  
J. Whittinger, Thrapstone, Northamptonshire, builder.  
C. H. Baker, Stock Orchard-crescent, Holloway, commission agent.  
F. Mikisch, late of Great Suffolk-street, Borough, apothecary.  
L. K. Loft, Orchard-grove, Ball's-pond, Islington, gate porter in the Bank of England.  
M. A. Hodges, New Basinghall-street and Brunswick-square, wholesale trimming manufacturer.  
T. Green, Great Horkesley, Essex, wheelwright.  
J. Parkins, Colfingwood-street, Mile-end-road, baker.  
G. Hart, Cardington-street, Hampstead-road.  
Daniel de la Cherois Gourley.  
H. Whitfield, Harrow-road.  
W. Bucknell, Phoenix-wharf, East Greenwich; King William-street, City; and Casa Crota, Bergamo, Arona, Italy, manufacturer of artificial stone.  
W. Toppe, Great Yarmouth, merchant.  
G. B. Hiorne, Edmonton, sexton.  
R. Gale, Ashburton-grove, Hornsey-road, hall porter at a music-hall.  
E. W. Davenport, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, vendor of patent medicines.  
H. Hodges, Gillingham, baker.  
W. Eaton, Clarence-place, Colford-road, Ball's-pond, licensed cab proprietor.  
E. Adams, Albany-street, Regent's-park, coach maker.  
H. A. Pellatt, Weston-terrace, New Weston-road, Bermondsey.  
J. Woodcock, late of Ashford, horsedealer.  
J. C. Johns, late of Blenheim-st., Bond-st., commission agent.  
J. Agular, late of Cheapside, commission agent.  
C. Napper, Dorset-square.  
J. White, Essex, builder.  
T. Cleft, Gillingham, baker.  
J. Evans, late of Greenwich, town traveller to a Manchester warehouseman.  
D. H. Bell, Cooper's-row, Crutched-friars, sail chandler.  
W. H. Smith, St. Martin's-le-Grand, attorney.  
J. Rubery, Birmingham, umbrella manufacturer.  
N. D. Morris, Hereford, hop merchant.  
H. Bailey, Stoke-upon-Trent, grocer.  
B. Parsons, Tugford, near Munslow, Shropshire, farmer.  
O. Aartrodt, Birmingham, commission agent.  
E. Hopwood, Birmingham, coach spring manufacturer.  
H. Hudson, Handsworth, commercial traveller.  
G. Hall, Birmingham, appraiser.  
J. H. Robinson, Coventry and Hinckley, seedman.  
H. Raynor, Snelinton, Nottinghamshire, house agent.  
J. Gadd, Nottingham, lace maker.  
T. E. Hoyle, Heighington, Lincolnshire, surgeon.  
J. Hawkins, jun., Weston-super-Mare, wine merchant.  
J. Thomas, Llandilo, tailor.  
E. Jones, Bristol, tallow merchant.  
J. Hawkins, Dymock, Gloucestershire, farmer.  
J. Davies, late of Rhayader, Radnor, butcher.  
A. K. Gavin, East Stonehouse, Devonshire, draper.  
A. Wilkinson and J. Scott, Paddock, nr Huddersfield, scribblers.  
T. Child, Workop, tanner.  
B. Oates, Dewsbury, woollen manufacturer.  
W. Wilks, Leeds, terra cotta manufacturer.  
J. Whitehead, Harrogate, builder.  
R. Danison, Kingston-upon-Hull, wine merchant.  
J. Marsden, Orrell, near Wigan, manufacturer of nails.  
N. Vernon, Congleton, silk throwster.  
J. Davies, Newtown, Montgomeryshire.  
I. Grace, Sutton, near St. Helen's, Lancashire, potter.  
I. Simm, near Liverpool, coal merchant.  
C. J. Parry and W. Briddon, Manchester, foreign com. agents.  
W. Ryland, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, banker's clerk.  
J. Sanders, Birmingham, builder.  
J. Hemmant, Aston-juxta-Birmingham, Warwick, attorney.  
W. Woolley, Handsworth, Staffordshire.  
M. Rothchild, Liverpool, toy dealer.  
J. Nicholson, Liverpool, drapers' assistant.  
S. Richards, Gwennap, Cornwall, miner.  
J. Thomas, Gwennap, Cornwall.  
E. Bates, Derby, publican.  
D. James, Stoney Stretton, Shropshire.  
A. T. Hacon, Great Yarmouth, pork butcher.  
W. Grundy, Sheffield, grocer.  
J. Petfield, Sheffield, wheelwright.  
J. Bate, Sheffield, glasscutter.  
R. Scarf, Leeds, corkcutter.  
G. Webber, Chumleigh, Devonshire, labourer.  
E. D. Will, Stoke Damerel, licensed victualler.  
W. C. Short, Maidstone, fruiterer.  
T. Bond, Hinckley, railway porter.  
T. Stanford, Portsea, Hants, tailor.  
W. Boys, Portsea, Hants, schoolmaster.  
G. Ellison, Bradford, Yorkshire, biscuit manufacturer.  
J. Brasier, Grimley, Worcestershire, harness-maker.  
J. Andrew, Congleton, clogmaker.

J. White, Gloucester, inkkeeper.  
W. Bunton, Banbury, news agent.  
M. Combes, Garton-in-Holderness, Yorkshire, miller.  
C. J. Abraham, Trowbridge, postman.  
T. Carlyle, St. Columb Major, Cornwall, china dealer.  
W. Kidd, Leek, baker.  
W. Whewell, New Radford, fishmonger.  
C. King, Bishopstone, Wiltshire, saddler.  
T. Hodgson, Kingston-upon-Hull.  
C. Wilkinson, Exhall, Warwickshire, blacksmith.  
S. Dunn, Northampton, cabinet maker.  
T. Cross, the younger, Northampton, plumber.  
J. Turner, Hove, Sussex.  
J. Hanks, Loughborough, Herefordshire, commission agent.  
W. Naylor, Colchester, carpenter.  
R. Scott, Guildford, tea dealer.  
S. E. Lawes, Guildford, milliner.  
T. Webster, Castle Bytham, Lincolnshire, veterinary surgeon.  
J. E. Burley, coal porter, and H. Brown, Lucker, Lincoln.  
J. Stancer, Horncastle, cooper.  
J. Briggs, Newark-upon-Trent, market-gardener.  
J. Baldry, Southelmham, St. Michael, Suffolk, grocer.

Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1862.

### BANKRUPT.

J. Hards, 118, Regent-street, Lambeth, harness maker.  
S. A. and A. Jeffs, 48 and 49, Cornhill-rd, Lambeth, builders.  
C. J. J. Forster, trading as P. Dickinson and Co., Commercial Chambers, Gracechurch-street, general agent.  
J. Watmough, 41, Skinner-st., Clerkenwell, straw-hat presser.  
R. Bonny, Reigate, Surrey, confectioner.  
Alexander Vernier Dufour (not Alexander Vermer Dufour, as previously advertised), Lewes, Sussex, schoolmaster.  
E. Barcham, Horsey-next-the-Sea, Norfolk, farmer.  
J. Devereux, High Wycombe, Buckingham, farmer.  
A. Rowell, Dalston, Middlesex, commercial traveller.  
W. Richmond, 9, Great Scotland-yard, coal merchant.  
J. H. Neville, 446, New Oxford-st., shoe and leather merchant.  
G. F. A. Mulley, Ipswich, Suffolk, innkeeper.  
G. Hibbard, 50, King's-rd., St. Pancras, Middlesex, bricklayer.  
W. Harris, Heath-st., Hampstead, dealer in boots and shoes.  
W. Wilkins, Horsey-next-the-Sea, Norfolk, farmer.  
W. Melhuish, Modbury-terrace, Kentish town, carpenter.  
R. D. Ironside, 1, Tottenham-court-road, out of business.  
J. Brown (sued as J. Bailey), late of Wandsworth, out of business.  
J. Booth, Grange-road, Bermondsey, clothier.  
T. B. Payne, Emeryn-cottage, Deptford, out of business.  
H. O. Holmes, Southampton-ter., Waterloo-rd., gentleman.  
W. Lancosfield, late of Southampton-street, Camberwell.  
H. Large, 13A, Red-lion-square, Holborn, out of business.  
J. Shepherd, Church-street, Camberwell, coach proprietor.  
F. W. Smith, trading as John Williams, Red Lion-street, Holborn, fishmonger.  
G. I. Higginson, Pantheon, Oxford-street, dealer in glass.  
H. Kemp, Woolwich, auctioneer.  
H. Pitt, Lakenham, Norfolk, farmer.  
A. G. Hunt, 192, Pentonville-road, bedding manufacturer.  
J. Fleming, Church-lane, Whitechapel, lamp manufacturer.  
T. Clift (not T. Cleft) Gillingham, Kent, baker.  
J. Fry, 11, Spencer-street, Curtain-road, chair maker.  
H. Blake, Colchill-street, Euston-square, Customs' agent.  
W. Upton, East Molesey, Surrey, upholsterer.  
C. White, jun., Chelmsford, Essex, poultryer.  
J. Johnson, Loughton, Essex, hay and straw dealer.  
J. Croome, 76, Oakley-street, Chelsea, shipowner.  
H. Middleton, Sarah-pl., Cambridge-heath-rd., beer-shop keeper.  
W. J. Gleunie, late of Chrysell-road, Brixton, painter.  
G. T. Kilby, Birmingham, belt and portfolio manufacturer.  
S. Berka, Longton, Staffordshire, beer-shop keeper.  
H. James, Birmingham, corn, hay, and straw dealer.  
F. Round, Dudley, Worcestershire, commission agent.  
W. T. Jones, Birmingham, corn dealer.  
H. Jones, Tamworth, Warwickshire and Staffordshire, agent.  
S. Potter, Basford, Nottinghamshire, cabinet maker.  
E. Cooper, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire, stone mason.  
W. Baker, West Drayton, Middlesex, out of business.  
W. Jones, Penarth, Glamorganshire, licensed victualler.  
W. MacVitie, Stonehouse, Glamorganshire, builder.  
J. Avery, Newport, Monmouthshire, tailor.  
H. Palmer, Purton, Wiltshire, miller.  
J. Hankins, jun., Weston-super-Mare, wine merchant.  
W. Wellington, Upton Hellions, Devonshire, clerk.  
J. Edwards, Truro, Cornwall, dealer in fancy articles.  
H. H. B. Paul, Stoke Damerel, Devonshire, clerk.  
R. Bragg, Leeds, commission agent.  
T. Bailey, Leeds, commission agent.  
B. W. Hawcroft, Rotherham, Yorkshire, builder.  
B. Sigworth, Scarborough, Yorkshire, licensed victualler.  
J. Seiler, Holmforth, Yorkshire, engineer.  
H. Farrand, Kingston-upon-Hull, fruit merchant.  
F. Smith, Lincoln, cattle dealer and cowkeeper.  
W. Brooks, Tarporley, Cheshire, farmer.  
M. Foster, Manchester, solicitor.  
W. Ashton, Wigan, grocer and tea dealer.  
T. Holcroft, Eccles, Lancashire, out of business.  
J. Harrington, Swallow, Durham, firebrick manufacturer.  
R. Gibson, Carlbury Mill, near Darlington, Durham, miller.  
J. R. Hurst, late of North Shields, Northumberland, draper.  
E. Mousley, Birmingham, pocket-book manufacturer.  
H. Powell, Birmingham, photographer.  
A. Saunders, Bristol, beerhouse keeper.  
J. W. Blase, Liverpool, accountant.  
J. Wilcot, Liverpool, out of business.  
J. Weiser, Manchester, merchant.  
J. C. C. Winter, Kirkdale, Lancashire, timber dealer.  
T. Hale, Liverpool, butcher.  
B. S. de Cazenave, Liverpool, artist.  
W. A. Small, Liverpool, beerseller.  
J. Rich, late of Chorlton-upon-Medlock, near Manchester, salesman.  
J. Alton, Manchester, beerseller.  
E. Thomas, Manchester, shopkeeper.  
H. Powell, Manchester, journeyman packer.  
H. Cooper, Eckington, Derbyshire, schoolmaster.  
A. Preston, Chesterfield, Derbyshire, stonemason.  
R. Brindle, Bolton, Lancashire, baker.  
J. Duddington, Whitlesey, Cambridgeshire, grocer.  
J. Bibb, Coventry, publican.  
G. Holmes, Stanton-by-Dale, Derbyshire, butcher.  
E. S. Bird, Fort Cumberland, near Portsmouth, cook and confectioner.  
W. Shorter, Winchester, dealer in hats.  
J. Hill, Brighton, carpenter.  
H. Jones and J. Jones, Penmaenmawr, Carnarvonshire, joiners and builders.  
D. Crawford, Boston, tailor and woollen draper.  
R. Beall, Devonport, leading man of ropemakers in her Majesty's dockyard, Devonport.  
G. Briggs, Kingston-upon-Hull, chemist and druggist.  
H. Teeson, Kingston-upon-Hull, out of business.  
J. Kidd, Kingston-upon-Hull, butcher.  
G. Hunt, Gosport, baker and grocer.  
R. Todd, Willington, Durham, mason.  
J. Mills, Tipton, Staffordshire, carpenter and joiner.  
E. Bovan, North Petherton, Somersetshire, licensed victualler.  
E. Hesling, Morley, near Leeds, builder and contractor.  
E. Fearn, Hasley, grocer and provision dealer.  
J. Kilvinton, Burslem, Staffordshire, medical galvanist.  
G. P. Richardson, Tonbridge, Kent, land surveyor.  
S. Scorer, Nottingham, poultryer.  
J. Smith, Nottingham, retail beerseller.  
J. Ewin, Sewers End, Saffron Walden, Essex, miller.  
G. Colebrook, late of Dingleton Farm, Beveden, Essex, farmer.  
J. Wright, Northampton, grocer.  
J. Tipples, Llangatook, Breconshire, collier and miner.  
G. P. Cook, Pendleton, Lancashire, out of employment.  
W. Brown, Oakham, Rutlandshire, confectioner.

## Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Feb. 10.

The arrivals of English wheat continue small, but we are liberally supplied with foreign. The trade has been very steady, and we have had a fair demand, at the prices of this day week. The large arrival of flour from America keeps the market depressed, and we have a slow sale at last week's prices. For barley, beans, and peas, we have a slow sale, and without change in value. The supply of oats is moderate, and the trade without animation and without change in prices. We have had but few arrivals of cargoes. Sales of wheat and Indian corn are at rather less money.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat	s. d.	Wheat	s. d.
Essex and Kent, Red 37'081		Dantsig ..	63 to 75
Ditto White ..	58 65	Konigsberg ..	56 73
Lincoln, Norfolk, and		Pomeranian, Red ..	56 65
Yorkshire Red ..	57 61	Mecklenburg ..	56 65
Rye ..	56 40	Uckermark, Red ..	56 65
Barley, new, malted ..	80 34	Rostock ..	56 73
Chevalier ..	34 39	Silesian, Red ..	59 65
Grinding ..	28 39	Danish and Holstein ..	60 62
Distilling ..	30 34	Petersburg ..	54 61
Malt, Essex, Norfolk,		Odessa ..	—
and Suffolk ..	50 66	Riga and Archangel ..	54 61
Kingston, Ware, and		Rhine & Belgium ..	58 65
town made ..	50 66	Egyptian ..	—
Brown ..	50 56	American (U.S.) ..	55 66
Beans, mazagan ..	34 37	Barley, grinding ..	27 23
Ticks ..	33 37	Distilling ..	30 34
Harrow ..	36 39	Beans—	
Pigeon ..	41 44	Friesland ..	35 40
Peas, White ..	33 41	Holstein ..	35 40
Grey ..	35 36	Egyptian ..	35 36
Maple ..	39 41	Peas, feeding ..	37 33
Boilers ..	38 41	Fine boilers ..	39 40
Oats, English, feed ..	26 25	Oats—	
Scotch do ..	28 25	Dutch ..	30 25
Irish do., white ..	19 22	Jahde ..	—
Do., black ..	19 21	Danish ..	21 24
Flour, town made, per		Danish, Yellow feed ..	21 24
Sack of 480 lbs		Swedish ..	21 24
Households ..	48 55	Petersburg ..	23 26
Country ..	39 41	Flour, per bar. of 196 lbs.	—
Households, new ..	43 45	New York ..	28 29
Norfolk and Suffolk		Spanish, per sack ..	47 48
ex-ship, new ..	39 40	Indian Corn, White ..	35 37
Cloverseed, per cwt. of		Yellow ..	36 37
112 lbs. English ..	—	Carawayseed, per cwt. —	—

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 9d; household ditto, 6d to 8d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, Feb. 10.

For the time of year, there was a fair average supply of foreign stock on offer in to-day's market. Amongst it, were about 90 oxen from Porto, in fair average condition. Compared with Monday last, the show of home-fed beasts was on the increase; whilst the quality of all breeds was very good. Although the beef trade was by no means active, most of the beasts found buyers, at, in some instances, an advance in the quotations of 2d per 8lbs. The best Scots were disposed of at 4s 10d per 8lbs. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, the arrivals amounted to 2,300 Scots, shorthorns, and crosses; from other parts of England, 900 various breeds; from Scotland 550 Scots and crosses; and from Ireland, 200 oxen and heifers. We were again scantily supplied with sheep, but the quality of most breeds was tolerably good. Downs and half-breeds were in fair request, at full prices; but heavy sheep moved off briskly, at an advance in the quotations of 2d per 8lbs. The best Downs realised 6s 6d. per 8lbs. There were about 400 shorn sheep in the pens, and which sold at 8d per 8lbs beneath those in the wool. About 100 lambs came to hand from Dorsetshire; but, owing to the prevailing cold weather, they sold heavily, at 7s per 8lbs. We have to report a slow sale for calves, at Thursday's decline in value. The supply was only moderate. Pigs were in somewhat improved request, at quite last week's currency.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

s. d. s. d.				s. d. s. d.			
Inf. coarse beasts, 3	2 to 3	6	0	Pr. coarse woolled 4	6 to 5	2	0
Second quality	3	8	4	0	Prime Southdown	5	4
Prime large oxen	4	4	6	0	Prime coarse calves	4	8
Prime Scots, &c.	4	8	4	10	Prime small	5	4
Coarse inf. sheep	3	2	3	6	Large hogs	3	8
Second quality	3	8	4	4	Neatam, porkers	4	4
Suckling calves, 11s to 25s. Quarter-old store pigs, 30s to 35s each.							

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Feb. 10.

These markets have been fairly supplied with most kinds of meat. Owing to the favourable weather, there has been a rather more cheerful feeling in the trade, and prices have been steadily supported.

Per 8lbs by the carcass.

s. d. s. d.				s. d. s. d.			
Inferior beef	2	8 to 3	2	Small pork	4	4 to 4	8
Middling ditto	3	4	3	Inf. mutton	3	2	3
Prime large do.	3	10	4	Middling ditto	3	10	4
Do. small do.	4	0	4	Prime ditto	4	2	4
Large pork	3	6	4	Veal	4	4	5

PRODUCE MARKET, TUESDAY, Feb. 11.

TEA.—There has been a very limited business transacted, but prices have not materially changed.

SUGAR.—The market has been dull, and in some instances prices have slightly given way. Refined descriptions, however, had realised last week's prices.

COFFEE.—Only limited dealings have been recorded in colonial descriptions, and prices have remained without change of importance. Good and fine qualities of plantation Ceylon, however, command high rates.

RICE.—For the better descriptions of East India there has been only a moderate demand, and late quotations are barely maintained.

SALTPETRE.—The market has been inactive, and the few bargains recorded have led to no material change in values.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, Feb. 8.—The weather being favourable, the supply of most things continues to be well kept up. Cornish broccoli begins to arrive by the crateful. Peas comprise Glou Moreau, Beurre Rance, Easter Beurre, and Brown Beurre, the supply of which is sufficient for the demand. Among apples are some good examples of Old Nonpareil, and Fearu's Pippin. Grapes and pine apples are not now, as a matter of course, over abundant, and they are a trifle dearer. Excellent oranges may be still had cheap. For potatoes markets are heavy, except for best samples, and prices are lower. Out flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Chinese Primulas, Camellias, Violets, Mignonette, Heaths, and Roses.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Feb. 10.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 1,460 firkins butter, and 5,475 bales of bacon; and from foreign ports 13,546 casks butter, 623 bales and 2,221 boxes of bacon. In the Irish butter market, owing to the change in the weather last week, there was rather more business transacted, the finest descriptions being most inquired for; prices remain unchanged. Finest American in good demand, and brought 1s 4d to 10s 6d. Best Dutch advanced 2s to 4s per cwt. The bacon market ruled dull, and prices further declined 1s per cwt. At the close of the week there was more business transacted in landed parcels: we quote from 6s to 6s 6d, according to quality, weight, &c.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Feb. 10.—The arrivals of home-grown potatoes on sale at these markets are moderately extensive. The general state of the trade has continued slow. All good and prime qualities move off somewhat freely. The quotations remain about the same as last week. Scotch Regents 100s to 150s, Scotch Rocks 80s to 110s, York Regents 120s to 150s, York Flukes 140s to



180s, Kent and Essex Regents, 100s to 155s, Lincolnshire Regents 110s to 140s, Foreign 80s to 105s per ton.

**HOPS, Monday, Feb. 10.**—We have no improvement to notice in our market, the demand being limited to small orders for immediate consumption. Foreign hops are much depressed, and the low figures at which inferior and intermediate qualities are offering fails to induce any increase in the demand. Our currency is as follows:—Mid and East Kents, 150s, 180s, 205s; Weald of Kents, 140s, 155s, 170s; Sussex, 135s, 150s, 160s. The imports of foreign hops into London last week were 432 bales from New York, 2 from Rotterdam, 25 from Antwerp, and 20 from Gluckstadt.

**OIL, Monday, Feb. 10.**—Lime oil has been in fair request, at 33s 9d per cwt on the spot. Rape continues firm, at 47s to 47s 6d for foreign refined, and at 45s to 45s 6d for brown. Palm is firmer, and is now selling at 43s 6d per cwt for fine Lager. Other oils are a slow sale, at about previous currencies. American spirits of turpentine are held at 63s to 69s per cwt.

**FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c.**—Saturday, Feb. 8.—For flax we have to report a limited sale, at late rates. Hemp, owing to a Government contract for 800 tons, has shown increased firmness. For jute the demand has been slow, at barely previous currencies. Coir goods have supported former terms.

**WOOL, Monday, Feb. 10.**—Since our last report, there has been a moderate inquiry for long-wools, partly for export purposes, and full currencies. For all other kinds, however, only a limited business is doing, at about previous rates. There is rather a large quantity of wool on offer, and the stocks in manufacturers' hands continue very low for the time of year.

**SEEDS, Monday, Feb. 10.**—The seed trade has been quiet during the past week, but this morning there has been more inquiry, and, with some falling off in the supply of English red seed, were in good request, at steady rates. In foreign red there is no alteration. White seed has been more sought for, at full prices for all fine qualities. Prime qualities of trefoil are scarce, but low qualities are difficult of sale.

**COALS, Monday, Feb. 10.**—An advance on last day's rates. Huttons 17s 6d, South Huttons 17s 6d, Trimdon Hartlepool 17s, Lambtons 16s 6d, Eden 15s 6d, Hartley 15s 3d, Wylam 15s, West Wylam, 14s, Tanfield 12s 3d, Reepin Grange 10s, Wharfedale 15s. Fresh arrivals, 38; left from last day, 59. Total 97.

**TALLOW, Monday, Feb. 10.**—The tallow trade is steady to-day as regards prices, and the amount of business doing is moderate. P.Y.C. is quoted at 47s per cwt on the spot. Rough fat 2s 5d per 5lbs.

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Stock.....	Casks. 23120	Casks. 23578	Casks. 34523	Casks. 72005	Casks. 46540
Price of Yellow Candle.....	53s 9d	53s 3d	53s 6d	53s 6d	53s 6d
to to to to to to	0s 0d	0s 0d	0s 0d	0s 0d	0s 0d
Delivery last Week.....	2306	1607	2100	914	2387
Ditto from the 1st of June.....	82934	71075	63164	61966	93874
Arrived last Week.....	244	724	205	415	410
Ditto from the 1st of June.....	91942	89534	85900	100877	83553
Price of Town.....	54s 3d	54s 3d	54s 3d	54s 3d	54s 3d

### Advertisements.

Second Edition, price 1s. 6d.,  
**CHURCH-RATES: their Total Abolition** a Blessing to the Church. By WILLIAM J. E. BENNETT, Vicar of Froome-Selwood, Somerset.  
London: Whittaker and Co.; Froome: W. C. and J. Penny.

**TOOTH-ACHE.—HOWARD'S ENAMEL.**  
For stopping decayed teeth, however large the cavity. It is used in a soft state, without pressure or pain, and hardens into a white enamel. It remains in the tooth many years, rendering extraction unnecessary, and arresting the decay. Directions for use enclosed. Sold by all chemists and medicine vendors. Price 1s.

JOHN GOSNELL AND CO.'S  
**CHERRY TOOTH-PASTE** is greatly superior to any Tooth-powder, gives the Teeth a pearly-like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Sold by all chemists and perfumers throughout the kingdom. Price 1s. 6d. per pot.  
Manufactory, 12, Three King-court, Lombard-street, London.

**DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA** has been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as the best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion, and as a Mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup, it forms an agreeable effervescent draught, in which its Aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons, and in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial.

Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity) only by DINNEFORD and Co., 172, New Bond-street, London; and sold by all respectable chemists throughout the world.

**HAIR DYE!—HAIR DYE!—HAIR DYE!**  
**WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE!**  
The ORIGINAL and BEST in the WORLD.  
All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided if you wish to escape ridicule.

GRAY, RED, or RUSKY HAIR dyed instantly to a beautiful and natural Brown or Black, without injury to the Hair or Skin.

FIFTEEN MEDALS and DIPLOMAS have been awarded to Wm. A. Batchelor since 1839, and over 80,000 applications have been made to the hair of his patrons of his famous Dye.

WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE produces a colour not to be distinguished from nature, and is WARRANTED not to injure in the least, however long it may be continued, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied,—the Hair invigorated for life by this splendid Dye.

Sold in all cities and towns of England and the United States, by Hair Dressers and Druggists.

\* The genuine has the name and address upon a steel plate engraving on four sides of each box of WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.

Agent for Great Britain, R. HOVENDEN,  
5, Great Marlborough-street, W., and 57 and 58, Crown-street, Finsbury, E.C., London.

WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE!  
This splendid Hair Dye has no equal—Instantaneous in effect—beautiful Black or Natural Brown—no staining the Skin or injuring the Hair—remedies the absurd and ill effect of Bad Dyes, and invigorates the Hair for life. None are genuine unless signed "W. A. Batchelor." Sold everywhere.  
CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor 81, Barclay-street New York.

### TRELOAR'S KAMPTULICON.

OR CORK FLOOR CLOTH.

COCOA NUT MATS, MATTING, AND OTHER DURABLE FLOOR COVERINGS.

T. TRELOAR,

42, LUDGATE-HILL, LONDON. MANUFACTORY—HOLLAND-STREET.

**KAMPTULICON, or INDIA-RUBBER and CORK FLOOR-CLOTH;** as Laid at the Houses of Parliament, British Museum, Bank of England, and numerous Public and Private Offices.

Impervious to wet, indestructible by damp, soft to the tread, and warm to the feet. Far superior to every other material ever invented for the Covering of Floors, &c. Invaluable on Stone Floors.

F. G. TRESTRAIL and CO., 19 and 20, Walbrook, London. E.C.

MANUFACTORY—SOUTH LONDON WORKS, LAMBETH.

TO TAILORS, SHIRT, COLLAR, GLOVE, BOOT, AND SHOE MAKERS, SADDLERS, AND PRIVATE FAMILIES.

**W. F. THOMAS and CO.'S PATENT SEWING MACHINES.**—In these Machines are combined the most approved construction, as shown by fourteen years' experience, and the latest additions and improvements. For rapidity of execution, accuracy of finish, beauty, and strength of work, they are unrivalled. They are made of various sizes, and adapted for every kind of work. The stitching produced is alike on both sides of the material, there is no cord or ridge, and the thread cannot be pulled out. Care should be taken to avoid purchasing spurious imitations sold as being the genuine make of the Patentees. Lists of prices, and specimens of the work, can be had at 66, Newgate-street, London; 1, Cheapside; 51, Union-passage, Birmingham; 4, Wine-street, Bristol; 131, Market-street, Manchester.

### CONSUMPTION IN ALL ITS STAGES.

COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, FEVER, AGUE, DIPHTHERIA, HYSTERIA, RHEUMATISM, DIARRHOEA, SPASMS, COLIC, RENAL AND UTERINE DISEASES,

ARE IMMEDIATELY RELIEVED BY A DOSE OF

**CHLORODYNE.**

(TRADE MARK).

Discovered and named by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE, M.R.C.S.L., Ex-Army Medical Staff.

The question asked by invalids, families, and households is—What is the best medicine to give in the above diseases, and what to have always ready? Medical testimony, the reply of thousands of sufferers and invalids, is confirmatory of the invaluable relief afforded by this remedy above all others.

CHLORODYNE is a liquid taken in drops, according to age. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaving no bad effects like opium or laudanum, and can be taken when none other can be tolerated. Its value in saving life in infancy is not easily estimated; a few drops will subdue the irritation of Teething, prevent and arrest Convulsions, cure Whooping Cough, Spasms, and Flatulency at once.

Among invalids it allays the pain of Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, &c. It soothes the weary aching of Consumption, relieves the Soreness of the Chest, Cough, and Expectoration; and cures all Chest Affections, such as Asthma, Bronchitis, Palpitation, &c. It checks Diarrhoea, Alvine Discharges, or Spasms and Colics of the Intestines, &c.

The extensive demand for this remedy, known as Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, by the Medical Profession, Hospitals, Dispensaries—Civil, Military, and Naval—and Families especially, guarantees that this statement of its extreme importance and value is a *bond fide* one, and worthy the attention of all.

### EXTRACTS OF MEDICAL OPINIONS.

From W. Vesalius Pettigrew, M.D.—"I have no hesitation in stating that I have never met with any medicine so efficacious as an anti-spasmodic and sedative. I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhoea, and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results."

From Dr. M'Millman, of New Galloway, Scotland.—"I consider it the most valuable medicine known."

G. Hayward, Esq., Surgeon, Stow-on-the-Wold.—"I am now using Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne with marvellous good effects in allaying inveterate sickness in pregnancy."

Dr. M'Grigor Croft, late Army Staff, says:—"It is a most valuable medicine."

J. C. Baker, Esq., Bideford.—"It is without doubt the most valuable and certain anodyne we have."

Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta:—"Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

From G. V. Ridout, Surgeon, Egham.—"As an astringent in severe Diarrhoea, and an anti-spasmodic in Colic, with Cramp, in the abdomen, the relief is instantaneous. As a sedative in Neuralgia and Tic-Doloureux its effects were very remarkable. In Uterine Affections I have found it extremely valuable."

CAUTION.—Beware of Spurious Compounds, or Imitations of "Chlorodyne." Dr. Browne placed the Recipe for making "Chlorodyne" in the hands of Mr. Davenport only; consequently there can be no other Manufacturer. The genuine bears the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government Stamp of each bottle.

Sold only in Bottles, at 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d., by the Sole Agent and Manufacturer,

J. T. DAVENPORT,

32, GREAT RUSSELL-STREET, BLOOMSBURY-SQUARE, LONDON.

**HAIR DESTROYER** for removing superfluous hair on the face, neck, and arms. This great disfigurement of female beauty is effectually removed by this article, which is easily applied, and certain in effect. In Boxes, with directions for use, 3s. 6d. each. Sent free to any railway station, and may be had of Perfumers and Chemists, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road.

**BALDNESS PREVENTED.—GILLINGWATER'S QUININE POMADE** prepared with cantharides restores the hair in all cases of sudden baldness, or bald patches where no visible signs of roots exist, and prevents the hair falling off. In bottles 3s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. each. May be had of all Chemists and Perfumers, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station.

**HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!**  
GILLINGWATER'S ATRAPILATORY is the best Hair Dye in England. Grey, red, or rusty hair dyed instantly to beautiful and natural brown or black without the least injury to hair or skin, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied. Sold at all Chemists and Perfumers of repute, and by the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station in the kingdom in cases, 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each.

**BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHURCHER'S TOILET CREAM** maintains its superiority as an economical article for perfuming, beautifying, and enriching the hair. Price, in jars, 1s.; in bottles, for exportation, 1s. 6d.; and in large stoppered bottles, for families, 6s. Hovenenden's Extract of Rosemary is a most healthy wash for the hair, and is delightful to use in warm weather—price 1s. and 2s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by Hairdressers; and R. Hovenenden, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W., and 57 and 58, Crown-street, Finsbury, E.C.

N.B.—R. H. has accepted the agency for Diquemar's Melanogene, the best French Hair Dye, price 6s. and 10s. 6d. R. H. is a Wholesale Dealer in all goods used and sold by Hairdressers.

**DR. RICORD'S ESSENCE of LIFE** restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions in four weeks. Failure is impossible. Its effects are permanent. No consultation necessary.

Sold in cases, with full instructions, at 11s., or four quantities for 31s., sent anywhere, carefully packed, on receipt of remittance, or Post-office Order.

Sole agent in London, Prout, 229, Strand. Entered at Stationers' Hall.

### RUPTURES.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

**WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT LEVER TRUSS**, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—*Church and State Gazette*.

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William Ferguson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalen Hospital; T. Blizard Curling, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer.

Mr. WHITE, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Price of a Single Truss, 10s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d. Postage, 1s.

Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d. Postage, 1s. 8d.

Price of an Unilateral Truss, 42s. and 52s. Postage, 1s. 10d.

Post-office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post Office, Piccadilly.

### NEW PATENT

**ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.**

The material of which these are made is recommended by the faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS, and swelling of the LEGS, VARI-COSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s., to 15s. each. Postage 6d.

John White, Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London.



# HARPER TWELVETREES' WASHING and WRINGING MACHINE for the MILLION has been aptly termed the POOR MAN'S MACHINE.

It is not only the perfection of simplicity, but the perfection of cheapness. The Guinea size is adapted for five or six in family. It can be worked by a child, or a Lady may become her own Laundress, and will wash as many clothes in an hour as a woman can wash in two days by the old method of hand-rubbing, besides doing the work better with half the soap and fuel. It will Wash and Wring Blankets, Sheets, Counterpanes, or any large things, as easy as it will do a handkerchief or collar. All who have seen it in operation or have tried it in their own houses admit that it is the cleanest, most simple, speedy, effective, and economical machine ever invented, and it is the very thing long wanted for the Working Classes.—Protected by Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

From Mr. S. GREEN, Auctioneer and Valuer, Roscommon. Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in informing you that I have set your "Washing and Wringing Machine" to work, and that it has done its business admirably. The maid informs me that she can do more washing in one hour with it than formerly took her the entire day; that the washing is done better, and with half the soap and fuel she formerly used.

From Mr. WM. BAIRD, 140, Bishop-street, Londonderry. Sir,—I beg leave to state that your "Washing and Wringing Machine" has been tried, and it has far exceeded my expectations. It does the work most beautifully, and I have no hesitation in saying that it will be highly appreciated in this country, when the public knows its utility.

From FARRRELL M'DONNELL, Esq., Merchant, Roscommon. Dear Sir,—I feel pleasure in informing you that I consider your "Washing and Wringing Machine" is simple, cheap, and effective; and my Laundress states that the washing has been done with perfect safety to the clothes.

From Messrs. LESLIE and GARDEN, 67, Middle Abbey-street Dublin.

Dear Sir,—We have much pleasure in informing you that we have tested your "Washing and Wringing Machine," and find that it does its work admirably.

## STROKESTOWN UNION.

At a meeting of the Board of Guardians yesterday, the Master reported most satisfactorily of Mr. Harper Twelvetrees' "Washing and Wringing Machine," by the use of which the clothes are better washed, and at less expense of soap and labour than ever heretofore.—Roscommon Messenger, September 21, 1861.

## OFFICIAL COMMUNICATION

From the Clerk to the Board of Guardians of the Strokestown Union.

Strokestown Union, Sept. 19th, 1861.

Sir,—I am directed by the Guardians of the Strokestown Union to inform you that one of your "Washing Machines," which is in regular use in this Establishment, has given the utmost satisfaction. The Matron reports that it has not alone effected a saving in labour, fuel, and washing materials, but by its use the clothes are better washed, and the fabric less injured than by the hand process heretofore the practice in this Establishment.

Yours obediently,

M. FLYNN, Clerk to the Union.

From ABRAHAM M'CULLOUGH, Esq., Portadown.

Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in stating that your "Washing Machine" is very efficient, saving time, soap, and fuel, allowing more comfort on a washing day than has hitherto been experienced; and the washing being completed by breakfast-time what formerly occupied two women a day. I can strongly recommend your machines as being superior to any that has come under my notice.

ABRAHAM M'CULLOUGH.

From JOHN KELLY, Esq., C.E., Roscommon.

I have tested the "Washing Machine" with your excellent "Soap Powder," and I am delighted to inform you that it turned out several batches of clothes in a few minutes, and so perfectly clean that the bystanders were astonished. I think it is beyond the reach of human ingenuity to devise a cheaper, more simple, and efficient Domestic Machine.

No. 1 size—for a small family, or for the Nursery...	£1 1 0
No. 2 size—for general family use .....	2 0 0
No. 3 size—for Hotels, Schools, and Large Families .....	2 10 0
No. 4 size—for Public Institutions, Prisons, and Army Laundries .....	3 10 0

Orders are received where HARPER TWELVETREES' SOAP POWDER is purchased, or the Machines may be procured through any Ironmonger or Implement Dealer.

## TERMS:—CASH ON DELIVERY.

All Orders from a distance accompanied by a remittance to the Works will receive prompt attention, and if the Machine does not give satisfaction after a week's trial, it will be taken back and the money returned.

Manufactured only by HARPER TWELVETREES, The Works, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E.

**HARPER TWELVETREES' SOAP POWDER** is the Easiest, Cheapest, Safest, most Efficacious, and most Superior Article in the World for Washing. Harper Twelvetrees' Soap Powder having thus attained an unparalleled celebrity in every quarter of the Globe, now occupies the proudest position it could ever attain, as the only recognised and pre-eminent article which supercedes Soap, Soda, and every other preparation hitherto used in the Laundry! It saves full Fifty per Cent. in its use, besides all the wear and tear of the old method of hand-rubbing and brushing! Hundreds of thousands of packets are sold weekly, and its use in nearly all the large Public Institutions, Hospitals, Asylums, and Union Houses is a sufficient guarantee of the Saving of Time, Trouble, Labour, Money, Firing, and Soap. Patentees, HARPER TWELVETREES', Bromley-by-Bow.

**ASK for BRIGG'S AUSTRALIAN SATIN-GLAZE STARCH** where you purchase HARPER TWELVETREES' SOAP POWDER. One Pound is equal to nearly Two Pounds of any other and will make sixteen Pints of strong Starch Fluid. It is the very best and most economical Starch for Families and Large Washing Establishments, and as the Iron cannot possibly stick, every description of Embroidery, Lace, and Muslins can be ironed without fear of tearing. CAUTION.—Legal Proceedings will be enforced against all parties making or selling spurious and illegal imitations in infringement of the rights of the Proprietor. The genuine may be purchased of Oilmen, Grocers, Druggists, and Chandlers; and Wholesale of HARPER TWELVETREES', Bromley-by-Bow, London, Sole Wholesale Agent for the Manufacturers.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR

**GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH** SEE THAT YOU GET IT, as inferior kinds are often substituted.

**KALYDOR SOAP.**—The singularly emollient qualities of this Soap are such as the use of it can alone explain. It counteracts the injurious effects of cold winds; and in all climates, by its constant use, the beauty of the complexion is conserved, and the skin retains its youthful softness.

Made only by the Inventor, J. THOMPSON, at his Factory, 6, King-street, London. 3d., 4d., and 6d. each Tablet. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers, &c.

# WINTER EVENING LECTURES.

LARGE COLOURED ILLUSTRATIONS

FOR

LECTURES TO THE WORKING CLASSES AND SCHOOLS.

These Diagrams are printed on strong cloth, size four feet by three feet, are boldly executed and appropriately coloured, so as to render them clearly visible, either by gaslight or daylight, to large audiences.

They are LENT OUT for LECTURES in EITHER TOWN or COUNTRY, on the MOST REASONABLE TERMS. SUPERINTENDENTS of SCHOOLS, MANAGERS of LITERARY and WORKING MEN'S INSTITUTES, will find them most valuable helps in their efforts to instruct the unlearned.

For further information respecting the subjects illustrated, the terms of loan, &c., see the "Descriptive Key to the Diagrams," sent post free for two stamps, by

ELLIOT STOCK, 62, Paternoster-row, London, E.C.

"1862."

Now ready, crown 8vo, cloth, price 2s. 6d., post free, **HISTORICAL PAPERS. First Series. CONGREGATIONAL MARTYRS:—**

"This is a book to make true men. It abounds in facts, and exhibits characters the most magnanimous. We prize it as a treasure, and most earnestly recommend it to all our readers."—Christian Witness.

"The publication of works like this is a source of high gratification to us, and their wide circulation amongst our congregations would be a very healthy sign. . . . The compiler has laid the Church under a deep debt of obligation by his diligence and research, as evinced in this volume."—Freeman.

"They are new and readable, and should obtain a wide circulation. Their style is suitable, and the interest which cleaves to them cannot but thrill the hearts of Christian Non-conformists. They are admirably fitted to make adherence to Congregational principles intelligent and staunch. Glimpses are given of 'spiritual heroes' who have hitherto been little known. The series has our hearty recommendation."—Scottish Congregational Magazine.

\* Subscribers can now complete their sets.

Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster-row, E.C.

Post free for One Stamp.

**A NEW CLASSIFIED CATALOGUE of REWARD BOOKS and PRIZES, for SUNDAY and DAY SCHOOLS.**

This Catalogue contains a Selection of the best and most recently published books suitable to this purpose, at prices from One Farthing up to Five Shillings each; also a list of Reward Tickets and Picture Cards.

\* Every Teacher about to reward his Scholars should send or a copy.

ELLIOT STOCK, 62, Paternoster-row, London, E.C.

**2 in the 1s. DISCOUNT ALLOWED on 2d. BOOKS and MAGAZINES purchased at 62, Paternoster-row, E.C.**

PARCELS of 5l. value (at this rate) sent Carriage Free to any Railway Station in England.

Book Societies, Schools, and large buyers supplied on the most advantageous terms.

ANY BOOK sent Carriage Free on receipt of the published price.

Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster-row, London, E.C.

**GOUT and RHEUMATISM.**—The excruciating pain of gout or rheumatism relieved in two hours, and cured in a few days, by BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS. They require neither attention nor confinement and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part. Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government stamp. Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

**FRAMPTON'S PILL of HEALTH.** Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

This excellent family medicine is the most effective remedy for indigestion, bilious and liver complaints, sick headache, loss of appetite, drowsiness, giddiness, spasms, and all disorders of the stomach and bowels; and for elderly people, or where an occasional aperient is required, nothing can be better adapted.

For FEMALES these pills are truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing headache so very prevalent with the sex, depression of spirits, dullness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and give a healthy, juvenile bloom to the complexion.

Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe, "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government stamp.

**CURE FOR NEURALGIA, TIC DOLOREUX OR PAIN IN THE TEETH, FACE, AND HEAD; SCIATICA AND NEURO-RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS GENERALLY.**

**BARLOW'S CELEBRATED POWDERS** quickly remove every symptom of these painful affections. They contain nothing injurious, but are, in every respect, conducive to health. The ingredients are of the most innocent, though invigorating character, going alone to the cause of complaint, and may be taken by either sex under any circumstances.

A prospectus, and long list of bona fide testimonials and references to the Nobility, Clergy, Dissenting Ministers, and others, free on application.

"I have pleasure in adding my testimony to the extraordinary efficacy of S. Barlow's Powders."—John B. Pease, North Lodge, Darlington.

"These Powders work wonders in my neighbourhood."—Rev. Kenneth C. Bayley, Copford Rectory, Colchester.

"I have great pleasure in recommending Mr. Barlow's capital Powders."—The Honourable Mrs. F. Grimston, Wake-Colne, Halesend.

They are sent, post paid, for 2s. 9d. in letter stamps, by the sole proprietor, SAMUEL BARLOW, Chemist, Darlington, Durham.

Sold wholesale by Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street, William Edwards, 67, St. Paul's, London, and all Chemists, in Packets at 2s. 9d.

**MANUAL of HYDROPATHY for LADIES and CHILDREN.** By Mrs. SMEDLEY. 1s. 6d.

London: Job Caudwell, 335, Strand.

**SMEDLEY'S PRACTICAL HYDROPATHY.**—Twentieth Thousand. 516 pages, 160 Anatomical Cuts, 2s. 6d.

**£10,000 HAS BEEN EXPENDED on the HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, MATLOCK BANK.** As a winter residence it is unequalled. Extensive Saloons, Bed-rooms, Bath-houses—all connected and warmed with pipes—a summer temperature is kept up. Thorough ventilation. Mild treatment.—Mr. and Mrs. SMEDLEY.—Terms, Two Guinea per week. No fees.

THE NEW VOLUME OF MISSIONARY ESSAYS.

Fcap. 8vo, crimson cloth, price 2s. 6d., post free.

**THE GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY: and How to Improve it; being three Prize Essays on the best Method of Infusing a Missionary Spirit into the Education of the Young; with an Introduction by the Rev. W. W. CHAMBERS, M.A., Canon of St. Pauls, and Vicar of St. Pancras, London.**

These Essays will be found to contain many very valuable suggestions to Teachers who have this important end in view.

"This work is well fitted to further the grand object of its publication. Its extensive diffusion cannot fail to be useful."—Christian Witness.

"We heartily recommend this book to the many mothers and teachers who desire helpful and practical suggestions in the work."—Coral Missionary Magazine.

"We recommend the purchase of this volume to all those who have the management of the missionary department of school-work."—Teachers' Treasury.

Now ready, post free for One Stamp.

**A NEW CATALOGUE of BOOKS suitable for LENDING LIBRARIES,** containing a List of 1,500 Books, 500 of which are not given in any other catalogue published for the same purpose.

"This catalogue will prove valuable to all persons interested in local libraries, and we hesitate not to recommend it to their attention."—Pupil Teacher.

"It will be very useful to those who are selecting libraries."—Sunday School Teachers' Magazine.

Just published, in neat wrapper, price 6d.

**TRACTS for the THOUGHTFUL on the RELIGIOUS CONDITION of the AGE.**

No. II. The Bible.—The Believer.

Lately published,

No. I. The Strife of Sects.

London: William Freeman, 102, Fleet-street.

**TRIMEN'S CHURCH and CHAPEL ARCHITECTURE.** A few remaining copies of the Second Edition, 5s. and 10s. 6d.

London: Longmans.

The fine Plates form a series of original and beautiful designs.

"It is replete with important practical information."—British Banner.

See every other review. Designs will be forwarded with useful information to committees, on application to 9, Adam-street, Adelphi.

A VACANCY for a PUPIL.

**BICENTENARY CHAPELS. REDUCTION OF FEES.**

Mr. THOMAS DRAKE, ARCHITECT, in consideration of the purport of these proposed Chapels, has reduced his fees, and will be happy to Prepare Plans, and Superintend the Erection of any of these Chapels in any part of the kingdom, at a Commission of Three per cent. on outlay.

Offices: 30, Market-street, Leicester.

THE NEW MEDICAL GUIDE FOR GRATUITOUS CIRCULATION.

**DR. SMITH,** who has devoted fifteen years to the study and treatment of Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Lassitude, and Indigestion, has published a FREE EDITION of his valuable work, THE NEW MEDICAL GUIDE (120 pages), containing his highly successful mode of treatment, with necessary instructions, by which sufferers may obtain a cure. The Book will be sent post-free in an envelope to any address, on receipt of a directed envelope and two stamps.

Address, Dr. Smith, 8, Burton-crescent, Tavistock-square, London, W.C.

**SAUCE.—LEA and PERRINS**

Beg to caution the Public against Spurious Imitations of their world-renowned

**WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.**

Purchasers should

**ASK FOR LEA and PERRINS' SAUCE**

Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be

"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

\* Sold Wholesale, and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester, Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

**ELOCUTION.—PERFECT ARTICULATION and CLEAR UTTERANCE.** The above are

ensured by Mr. LEWIN MOSELY, Surgeon Dentist, 30, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W. Inventor and Patentee of a new plastic application for supplying Artificial Teeth, Dental Deficiencies, and restoring the Contour of the Face, thereby avoiding thick utterance, and untoward contortions of the countenance, caused by the absence of these absolutely requisite and ornamental appendages to good address and appearance. The success attending Mr. Moseley's practice of thirty years' standing among Public Speakers, Clergymen, and Professional Men, to whom a Rapid and Clear Utterance is necessary, is sufficient guarantee in all cases, even where highly vaunted methods have failed. By a simple and efficacious arrangement these Artificial Teeth are fixed in the mouth without Springs, Wires, or Ligatures, obviating all chance of disarrangement, and rendering unnecessary extraction of stumps or any other operation, utterly defying detection even when subjected to the closest scrutiny. Consultations and every information free of charge.

Mr. LEWIN MOSELY, 30, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W.



Now ready, crown 8vo, price 7s. 6d. cloth.  
**THE SOUL'S EXODUS and PILGRIMAGE.**  
 By JAMES BALDWIN BROWN, B.A., Minister of Clay  
 land's Chapel, Clapham-road, London.  
 Smith, Elder, and Co., 65, Cornhill.

**DEATH in the COAL-PIT.** By NEWMAN  
 HALL, LL.B. 2d.  
 London: James Nisbet and Co., Berners-street, W.

Second Edition, 8vo, limp cloth, price 1s. 6d. post free.  
**THE SIN of CONFORMITY.** By Rev. W.  
 ROBINSON.  
 London: Henry James Tresidder, 17, Ave Maria-lane, E.C.

This day, price 7s., in cloth,  
**THE LIFE of CHRIST**, from the Cradle to  
 the Cross. By the Rev. JOHN ANDERSON.  
 W. R. McPhun, No. 41, Ludgate-hill, London and Glasgow.

Just out, second edition, price 2s. 6d., or richly gilt, 3s. 6d.  
**TALES, LEGENDS, and HISTORICAL**  
**REMINISCENCES of the SCOTTISH COVENANTERS.**  
 By ELLEN EMMA GUTHRIE.  
 W. R. McPhun, publisher, London and Glasgow.

Now ready, 1s. each,  
**CHALMER'S ASTRONOMICAL DIS-**  
**COURSES.**  
 Profitable Reading for Christians.  
 The Book for Sunday Reading. By Dr. Guthrie, Bicker-  
 steth, &c.  
 Select Sermons by Dr. Chalmers.  
 Macnish's Philosophy of Sleep.  
 Macnish's Anatomy of Drunkenness.  
 Macnish's Book of Aphorism.  
 Lorimer's American Revivals.  
 W. R. McPhun, publisher, London and Glasgow.

**ROBERT COCKS and CO'S NEWEST**  
**MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS:**  
**GOD BLESS OUR WIDOWED QUEEN.** A National  
 Prayer. Words by W. S. PASSMORE. Music by W. T. WRIGHT.  
 Appropriately illustrated. 2s. 6d.  
**IN MEMORIAM.**—His late Royal Highness the Prince  
 Consort. Elegy for Piano, with appropriate illustration. By  
 BRIMLEY RICHARDS. 3s.  
**THREE HUNDRED and TWENTY-SECOND EDITION.**—  
**HAMILTON'S UNRIVALLED PIANOFORTE TUTOR**, 70  
 pages, 4s.—The publishers, Robert Cocks and Co., beg their  
 friends and the trade to favour them with their orders eight or  
 ten days in advance, as, in consequence of the immense demand  
 for this work, a difficulty is constantly found in supplying it  
 promptly to order.  
**THREE HUNDRED and TWENTY-SECOND EDITION.**—  
**HAMILTON'S MODERN INSTRUCTIONS FOR PIANO.**  
 Enlarged by CHERNY. Seventy pages, from extra-large en-  
 graved plates. "Imitated by all, equalled by none." 4s.  
**HAMILTON'S MODERN INSTRUCTIONS for SINGING.**  
 Twentieth Edition. 5s.  
**HAMILTON'S DICTIONARY of 3,500 TERMS.** By JOHN  
 BISHOP. Sixty-sixth Edition. 1s.  
**CLARKE'S CATECHISM of the RUDIMENTS of MUSIC.**  
 Seventeenth Edition. 1s.  
**NEW PIANOFORTES** for all classes, from £18 to £42,  
 6s. octaves. All are warranted. Catalogues and Price Lists  
 gratis and post-free.  
 London: Robert Cocks and Co., New Burlington-street, W.,  
 and 4, Hanover-square, W.; and of all Music-sellers.

**NEW PUBLICATIONS.**  
 SOLD AT THE DEPOT OF THE  
**SOCIETY FOR THE LIBERATION of RELIGION FROM**  
**STATE-PATRONAGE and CONTROL.**

**Union of Church and State.**  
 The Principles of Dissent and the Duty of Dissenters. By  
 the Rev. John Angell James. Price 6d.  
 An Oxford Professor on Church Establishments; being  
 Passages from the Writings of Goldwin Smith, Esq. 3d.  
 A Word to Methodists about the Establishment. By a Con-  
 ference Wesleyan. 1d., or 9d. per dozen.  
 John Milton on the Likeliest Means of Removing Hirelings  
 out of the Church. Cloth, 9d.; paper, 6d.  
 John Locke's Essay on Toleration. Cloth, 9d.; paper, 6d.  
**THE MANCHESTER LECTURES** (1s. in paper, 2s. cloth, or 1d.  
 each), viz.: The Principles, History, and Aims of Pro-  
 testant Nonconformity—The Scriptural Argument for Na-  
 tional State-Churches Examined—The Political Relations  
 and Influence of the Established Church—Easter Offer-  
 ings—The Established Church: as it was and as it is—The  
 Efficiency of Voluntaryism tested by Facts—Church-Rates  
 —Voluntaryism the only Scriptural Basis of Support for  
 Christian Institutions—Why are we Dissenters?—Church  
 Property National Property.  
**THE BRISTOL LECTURES** (price 9d.): A State-Church and  
 the Bible—The Voluntary Principle—Church Establish-  
 ments and Religious Freedom.

**The Working of the Establishment.**  
 Cathedral Wealth and Cathedral Work. Price 6d.  
 The Ecclesiastical Commission; or, The Bishops as Church  
 Reformers. Price 6d.  
 Church Patronage: its History, Administration, and Re-  
 sults. Price 6d.

**Facts for Churchmen—First Series.** Price 6d. the set:—  
 Bishops and their Salaries—The Palaces of our Bishops—  
 Archdeacons and their Incomes—Incomes of the Working  
 Clergy—The Curate's Complaint—Our Cathedral Bodies  
 and what they Cost—The Ecclesiastical Commission and  
 its Doings—A Scene at Garraway's; or, What Church  
 Patronage Leads to—The Advowson Market—The Canons  
 of the Church—The Church and its Master—The Estab-  
 lished Church in Wales.

**Church Property.**  
 The Title-Deeds of the Church of England to her Parochial  
 Endowments. By Edward Miall. Price 6s.  
 The Liberation Society and Church Property. By Edward  
 Miall. Price 6d.

**The Liberation Society.**  
 A Delusion Dispelled; or, the "Ultimate Aims" of the  
 Liberation Society; being the Correspondence with the Rev.  
 Hugh Stowell. Price 1d.

**Church-Rates and Church Property; or, the Designs of the**  
**Liberation Society practically considered; being the Corre-**  
**spondence with the Rev. C. Neville.** Price 1d.  
 The Liberation Society; its Policy and Motives. By  
 Edward Miall. Price 1d.  
 The Society's Catalogue includes works on Church-Rates,  
 Easter Dues, the Burial Acts, the Churchyard Monopoly,  
 Dissenting Disabilities at the Universities and in Endowed  
 Schools. Specimen Copies of the smaller publications and of  
 Tracts and Bills on Church-rates sent.

Publications forwarded post free on receipt of re-  
 mitances, in stamps or otherwise, addressed, "The Libera-  
 tion Society," 2, Serjeants'-inn, Fleet-street, London.

PROFESSOR GODWIN'S CONGREGATIONAL LECTURE.

Now ready, in One Vol., crown 8vo, price 6s.,

## CHRISTIAN FAITH:

ITS NATURE AND OBJECT—CAUSES AND EFFECTS.

By JOHN H. GODWIN.

London: Jackson, Walford, and Hodder, 18, St. Paul's-churchyard, E.C.

NEGRO EMANCIPATION.

Just published, in One Volume, crown 8vo, with Frontispiece and Vignette Title, price 8s. 6d. cloth,

## THE WEST INDIES:

THEIR SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS CONDITION.

By EDWARD BEAN UNDERHILL,

Secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society.

"Full of instruction as well as very pleasant reading."—The Spectator.  
 "Mr. Underhill's work, sufficiently interesting in itself, will have especial interest at the present time. His book is now,  
 not only the last, but the best authority on the subject on which it treats."  
 London: Jackson, Walford, and Hodder, 18, St. Paul's-churchyard, E.C.

THE NEW ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE,

CONTAINING

LIGHT AND AMUSING LITERATURE

FOR

THE HOURS OF RELAXATION.

The First Number of the New Magazine,

**LONDON SOCIETY,**  
 IS NOW READY.

Richly Illustrated. Price 1s.

THE ENGRAVINGS THIS MONTH ARE:—

1. FAIR FACES IN THE CROWD—THE SISTERS. Drawn by L. Huard. Engraved by W. J. Linton.
2. SPRING DAYS; OR, THE HUMAN SEASONS. Drawn by J. D. Watson. Engraved by Dalziel Brothers.
3. IS IT FRIENDSHIP? IS IT LOVE? An Episode of the Ball Room. Drawn by George Thomas. Engraved by Horace Haral.
4. A WINTER-DAY SKETCH IN ROTTEN-ROW. Drawn by H. Sanderson. Engraved by Dalziel Brothers.
5. PENSHURST, THE HOME OF THE SIDNEYS. With a Portrait of Sir Philip Sydney. Drawn by Percival Skelton. Engraved by Cheshire and Dickinson.
6. THE FOUR ELEMENTS. Drawn by Von Ramberg. Engraved by W. J. Linton.
7. TENDER WORDS. Drawn by F. R. Pickersgill, R.A. Engraved by Edmund Evans.

THE STORIES THIS MONTH ARE:—

- THE THRESHOLD of a DOOR: a Story of First Love. By the Author of "Cousin Stella." "Who Breaks, Pays," &c.  
 Chapter 1—The Day Dream.  
 Chapter 2—Sitting in Judgment.  
 Chapter 3—Miss Torrington appears.  
 Chapter the Last—All's Well that Ends Well.  
 BUYING A HARMONIUM. A Tale in Four Chapters.  
 Chapter 1—Town Belles and Country Belles.  
 Chapter 2—Our New Curate and the New Choir.  
 Chapter 3—Mr. Mills goes to Town.  
 Chapter the Last—Finding our Level.

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS.

- A STROLL IN THE PARK.  
 THE LITERATURE of the BLESSED ISLES.  
 LADY MAY and the BARON'S WALK.  
 THE STORY of an OLD ENGLISH MANSION.  
 HOME IS HOME, HOWEVER HOMELY.  
 WHY GERMAN GLORIES in the MEMORY of SCHILLER.  
 THE CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENTS.  
 LONDON FLOWERS: The Floral Ornaments of the Dinner-table and the Drawing-room.  
 THE NEW ART of LOVE.

Office, 49, Fleet-street, E.C. Sold by all Booksellers in Town and Country.

Cloth, 7s. 6d.,

**THE DOCTRINE of ATONEMENT** by  
 the SON of GOD. By HENRY SOLLY.

"There is much freshness about many of the statements, such as those which touch the Deity and Humanity of Jesus."—British and Foreign Evangelical Review.

"Much as we might be disposed to say in exception to this volume we feel bound to admire the manifest sincerity, the religious feeling and the moderation and candour of the writer. The man who could write such a book is entitled, on many grounds, to our respect."—British Quarterly Review.

"A thoughtful and earnest book."—National Review.  
 "It is hardly necessary for us to say that we are not on these points at one with Mr. Solly, but this difference does not blind us to the merits of his work. These are of no common order."—The Dial.

"It contains much sound biblical instruction, throws new light on many disputed texts, furnishes theological disputants an example of clear reasoning, reverential truthfulness, generous candour, and Christian courtesy. We recommend this book to the independent student of God's word."—The Homilist.

"Mr. Solly could not have written upon the subject of this work without advancing much that deserves attention. He always writes in a spirit of earnest and devout zeal."—Christian Reformer.

"It is evidently the work of a deep scholar and of an earnest mind."—Dover Chronicle.

By the same author, price 6s.,

**OUR ENGLISH PRESBYTERIAN FORE-**  
**FATHERS**, being a Sketch of their History and Prin-  
 ciples from the time of the Reformation to the present day.  
 London: E. T. Whitfield, 178, Strand.

Just published, price 1s.,

**THE PRESERVATION of GENERAL**  
**HEALTH.** With Remarks upon Subjects of Medical  
 interest to the public generally; including Notes upon Homeo-  
 pathy and the Medical Act. By EDWIN PAYNE, M.D.,  
 L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., &c.

"This little book has been written for popular use by a me-  
 dical man of undoubted ability and integrity. . . . It is a  
 very useful publication."—Christian World.

"A treatise written for popular use, containing many use-  
 ful hints for the preservation of that best of all earthly bleas-  
 ings—health."—City Press.

"We have read Dr. Payne's very interesting little pamphlet  
 with much attention. The health accessories he specifies are  
 numerous and important. . . . whether as regards in-  
 fancy, childhood, adolescence, or advanced age. Dr. Payne's  
 brief but suggestive pamphlet seems calculated to further, as  
 he desires, the true health and well-being of our population."  
 —Money Market Review.

Henry Renshaw, 856, Strand.

Just published, in Two Vols., crown 8vo, cloth, 12s.,

**MEMORABLE WOMEN of the PURITAN**  
**TIMES.** By the Rev. JAMES ANDERSON.

By the same Author,

**LADIES of the COVENANT.** Memoirs of  
 Distinguished Female Characters belonging to the  
 period of the Covenant and Persecution. Numerous En-  
 gravings. Cloth antique, 7s. 6d.

**LADIES of the REFORMATION.** Memoirs  
 of Distinguished Female Characters belonging to the  
 period of the Reformation. Nearly Two Hundred Illustra-  
 tions.

FIRST SERIES—England, Scotland, and the Netherlands.  
 Cloth, 10s. 6d.

SECOND SERIES—Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy, and  
 Spain. Cloth, 10s. 6d.

London: Blackie and Son, 23, Paternoster-row; and all  
 Booksellers.

WORKS BY JOHN EPPS, M.D.

I.  
**HOMOEOPATHY and its PRINCIPLES**  
 EXPLAINED. Second Edition. The First Edition  
 was published in 1841.—People's Edition, 2s. 6d.

II.  
**THE REJECTED CASES;** with a Letter to  
 Thomas Wakley, Esq., on the Scientific Character of  
 Homoeopathy. People's Edition, price 1s. 6d.

III.  
**AFFECTIONS of WOMEN.**  
 No. 1. The Monthly Period. Price 2s.

IV.  
**EPILEPSY, and some NERVOUS AFFEC-**  
**TIONS, its PRECURSORS, being Twenty-two Cases**  
 successfully treated. Price 2s. 6d.

V.  
**CONSUMPTION: its NATURE and**  
**TREATMENT.** Price 7s.

"The seventh chapter of the work before us is devoted to  
 the 'Treatment of Phthisis,' and affords examples of laborious  
 study, and of that minute knowledge of the Homoeopathic  
 Materia Medica, for which Dr. Epps is so justly celebrated.  
 Altogether, 'Consumption: its Nature and Treatment,' is  
 a work which reflects credit even upon Dr. Epps, and forms a  
 valuable addition to the 'Homoeopathic Practice of Physic.'"  
 —Monthly Review of Homoeopathy.

VI.  
**CONSTIPATION: its THEORY and CURE;**  
 Illustrated by Engravings by LINTON. 440 pp., 8vo,  
 price 12s. 6d.

"Dr. Epps has accomplished his purpose in the best possible  
 manner, and the profession and those laymen who employ  
 homoeopathy cannot feel their obligations to him too deeply.

"We are well satisfied that such books as this are of more  
 service to the profession than those of any other character,  
 excepting perhaps those upon individual drugs. Moreover,  
 there is, as we have said above, a popular element in it, which  
 not only insures its success, but its enlarged usefulness. The  
 various publications of the author have all of them this charac-  
 teristic, and are in reality more valuable on that account."—  
 American Homoeopathic Review, Dec., 1858.

All these works can be obtained by order through any book-  
 seller, of Kent and Co., 23, Paternoster-row; Henry Turner  
 and Co., 77, Fleet-street; and James Epps, 112, Great Russell-  
 street, London.

BICENTENARY OF ENGLISH NONCONFORMITY.

In 8vo, price 10s., post free,

**A NEW HISTORY of ENGLAND: Civil,**  
 Political, and Ecclesiastical. By G. S. POULTON.

"I shall rejoice to see a copy of the work in every well-  
 educated Dissenting family, and hope it will be extensively  
 used in our higher class of schools."—Extract from letter of  
 Edward Miall, Esq.

"All who delight to sit under the tree of our liberties, which  
 our forefathers planted with such mighty labour, and which  
 they watered with their tears and their blood, should hail this  
 volume as a beautiful and faithful record of those struggles  
 whose fruits we so happily and quietly enjoy."—Evangelical  
 Magazine.

"It is the only work which deserves the name of a History  
 of England, which is comprised in a single volume."—Eclectic  
 Review.

"It is an invaluable contribution to our historic literature;  
 and it is desirable that it should have the widest possible cir-  
 culation."—Christian Witness.

"Never before has the history of the country been written  
 by one so earnestly eloquent in the cause of civil and religious  
 liberty."—Christian Weekly News.

"The best History of England, in one volume, which has  
 come under our notice."—The Friend.

"There is a remarkable degree of vigour and freshness about  
 it. Every page wears an inviting aspect."—Wesleyan Times.

"Considerable judgment is shown in the manner in which  
 groups of events are summarised, while the reader's attention  
 is specially directed to those crises which are connected with  
 the progress of civil and religious liberty."—Bristol Mercury.

By the same Author,

**BURROWDALE: A Christmas Story.**  
 Second issue. 2s.

Post-office Orders made payable to G. S. Poulton, Victoria  
 Villa, Reading.

Published by ARTHUR MIALL, at No. 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-  
 street, London; and Printed by ROBERT KINGSTON BURT  
 Holborn-hill, London.—Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1862.